The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,517.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY. MAY 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	31
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[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

[illegible] no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,039 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. Wm. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Rutnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	2	„ Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	16
„ Mangalore	4	„ Coconada	18
„ Cannanore	5	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Calicut	6	„ Callingapatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Narakel	7	„ False Point	21
„ Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Alleppey	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSREH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	14
„ Gwader ......June	1	„ Fao	14
„ Jask	3	„ Bushire	16
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	6	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	8	„ Muscat	22
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	27
„ Mahomerah	10	Arrives BOMBAY	30
Arrives BUSREH	11		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines	Without food

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about 27th May.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.
SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sibthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS......{FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450.
{SECOND CLASS „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
OR
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.
CEYLON	G. S. Brooks	2111	450	29th—Suez, &c.
				June
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876

STEAM TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H P., Commander J. L. Shiell, as above (with liberty to call at Goa) on SATURDAY, the 27th May at Noon. She will connect at Aden with the Company's regular Red Sea Steamer and will carry cargo for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez and other ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

STEAMER GALATEA, 2,001 TONS.
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH OR 27TH MAY.

THIS powerful and splendid Steamer has most comfortable accommodation for FIFTY FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Intending Passengers are specially invited to inspect the Saloon and Cabins, and to apply immediately to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOMEHALL.

THE attention of intending Passengers to England is particularly called to this fine new Steamer which sails positively on the 27th instant for Liverpool.

W. & GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

NOTICES.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

B. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY B. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises, and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship

Large supply of goods always in stock.

Price List to be had free on application.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 1, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 26TH MAY.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN THEIR IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
SENTIMENTAL SONGS. COMIC SONGS, SERIO-COMIC SONGS, DUETS,
SOLO DANCES, DOUBLE DANCES, TREBLE DANCES, CHARACTER DANCES.
Farce, Negro Sketches, Comic Sketches.
WALK ROUND AND BREAKDOWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class............ Rs. 2 | Second Class ....Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 627 of 1875.

DOONGERSEY GANGJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vadachee Gadee, outside the Fort } Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOLJEE VISSRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Vadachee Gadee, outside the Fort } Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 5th day of February last in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the sixteenth day of December 1875, issued in pursuance of the HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the sixteenth day of December 1875, the following lands and premises were attached, namely. All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Old Town, in Doongry Jao de Souza Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the house of Dhunjee Ebjee, on the West by the said Doongry Jao Street, on the North by the house of Lilladhur Narron, and on the South by the house of Purshotum Jairaz, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Fifty-three and One-ninth square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 611 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety-five Annas Twelve and Pies Six for debt and the costs of this Suit when taxed and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant, in the above specified property.

2½ per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th May 1876.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN..................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1 8 to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2 8 to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases	„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8 0 to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood .....Rs. 4 and	„ 6 0
Maximum do. do. ..... „ 7 and	„ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.
GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "ZETA."

ROOM for ONE PASSENGER to LIVERPOOL in a Steamer sailing positively on 27th May. Fare, Rs. 350. Apply to "BETA."

THE FAIR ON THE ESPLANADE, on FRIDAY. Pastry, Biscuits, and Iced Drinks, at PEARSE'S Stall, near POST OFFICE.

BAPTY'S FLOUR, unadulterated with inferior flour, is sold in the CRAWFORD MARKETS only at PEARSE'S STALL, in Bags bearing his name.

FOR SALE, A HANDSOME PAIR of PONIES for Riding or Driving. Price moderate. "C. L.," Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON. Stuttgart, only five months in use. Price Rs. 520. Apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

TO LET, Upper-storied apartments near the Baroda Railway Station, Eastern entrance. Rent Rs. 60. Apply on the Premises, Grant Road.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Byculla containing a Drawing, Dining, 3 Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms. Rent exceedingly moderate. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Company, No. 34, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
(SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,)
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts Cash, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 20,
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 25-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 30-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-0.

These Brands have been known throughout Western India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ....Rs. 6 0

Do. Pints, do. .... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits..........10 to 16	8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns.........9 to 20	0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8
Warm do. .... „	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz...6 8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from......6 to	10 0

	Rs. a.
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm.............9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8
Blankets..............each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds...............10 to	15 0
Resais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ....From	22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks.....12-8 to	23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do.	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8

	Rs. a.
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes.............5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do ....4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts ....2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes .....3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do.	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps...........1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars ....doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot.........1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops...... 3-8 to	5 1
Nail Scissors.........1-8 to	1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases ....3 to	5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach ....6 to	12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HELMETS.
Special Hot Season Shipment.

ASQUITH & CO. have received from the celebrated makers, Ellwood & Sons, a large assortment of the above, suitable for wear at all times and on all occasions.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20 0	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Terai Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's in several pretty Shapes	4 8	5 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid	5 8	6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

An English-built Four seated Barouche, by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, 15 hands and set of best English Harness; also a Grey Brougham Horse, the property of J. M. Maclean, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, glass, crockery, plated ware, silver chased vases, salvers, knives, forks, and spoons, a roomy brougham by E. Kesterton of Long Acre, &c., at No. 9, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW: SATURDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the property of a Parsee gentleman (proceeds to China), the same comprises glassware, decanters, plated mounted claret jug, &c., dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated soup tureen, curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, salvers, candlesticks, spoons and forks, a case of fruit knives with mother o'-pearl handles, inkstands, a set of silver spoons and forks, silver round salvers, silver fruit knives and forks "grape pattern" silver vases, cutlery, &c., a set of dining table, side board, arms and without arms chairs, hanging argand and globe lamps, oil floor carpets, a cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Stuttgart, conversation sofa and other couches, drawing room, easy and reclining chairs, hatstand, folding chairs, teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnots, engravings, table ornaments and vases, dressing case plated, a large brass 4 posts bedsteads, travelling cots, wardrobes presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette glasses, dispense cupboard and tables, camp cots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built roomy brougham, with lamps, &c., by E. Kesterton of Long Acre, a very light mail phaeton by Eldridge with a high caste grey Arab horse and English-made harness, complete.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following boats from the "Kashgar," now lying alongside the ship "Maitland."

1 Life boat about 23 feet long.
1 Pinnace do. 22 do.
1 Gig do. 19 do.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS, &c., &c., OF THE BARQUE MOUNT STEUART ELPHINSTONE.

TERMS CASH.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on board the Barque Mount Steuart Elphinstone lying near the Cross Island, all the Stores and Materials belong to the said Barque, consisting of anchors, cables, boats, sails, carpenters and boatswain's stores, Cooper's and ship chandler's stores, cabin, provision and cook's stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich cut glass and handsome porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, Bungalow next to the late Rev. Doctor J. Wilson.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May 1876, at noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c., &c., being the property of Colonel J. A. Ballard, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, miniature billiard table, clock, Newton and Wilson sewing machine, carriages, &c., at Middle Colaba, near Post Office.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome household furniture, &c., being the property of S. J. Harrison, Esq., changing his residence.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, carriages, horse, splendid 3 and 7 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker and Sons, 3 and 4 light wall shades, by Nash and Co.; pier glasses in rich gilt frames, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Sir Mungu'dass Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, the 5th June 1876, at 1 P. M., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of the executrix of the late Bai Hurkheebai wife of Shah Jumnadass Khoosaldass, deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE
MAKERS OF
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University of Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 40s. per foot.
Single Figures from 3 s. per foot.
Rich subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

J. NEUBERG.
LIGHT WINES FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

STILL HOCK.

GEISENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 16 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts..........................Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 7 8 0

MARGAUX,
DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz Quarts ....Rs. 16 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 9 0 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts ....Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints .... „ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.:
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 Venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupes with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmarks

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of ice in 5 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY.
ESTABLISHED, 1867.

OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York,
AND
Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 8 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

GEORGE STANLEY BOSANQUET, Esq., Captain and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships employed on the Indian Division of the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS in writing for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, VEGETABLES and SOFT BREAD, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year from the 17th June next.

A form of Tender will be furnished on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Bombay.

Tenders addressed, Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, will be received up to the 4th of June.

The Senior Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and the one selected by him, will also be subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

By Command of the Senior Officer,
HENRY S. BASKERVILLE,
Assistant Paymaster.

Bombay, 25th May 1876.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

THE LOSS to Remitters having now reached TWENTY PER CENT., we are compelled to INCREASE from 1st JUNE, our advertised RATES in proportion and refer Constituents to our Revised Price List.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, WRITING DESKS.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Stationery Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2. Rs. 54 0

Ditto	ditto with extra Tray	58 0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle		17 8
Ditto	ditto large size, No. 3	60 0
Leather Cover for above		17 8

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing Inkstand, and Pen Tray, No. 2 ....Rs. 35 0

Ditto	ditto No. 3	37 8
Ditto	ditto No. 4	40 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN DESPATCH BOXES, flat shape, fitted with Blotting Book, Tray and Inkstand only ....Rs. 55 0

Cover for	ditto	ditto	ditto	17 8

SMITH'S LADIES' WRITING DESK, 3 fold, Despatch Box shape, Red Persian, lined green silk, fitted with 2 Bostonite Tablets, Blotting Book, Stationery, and all needful requisites..........Rs. 37 8

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 Bostonite Tablets and Fittings, Net Cash. 80 0

A B C DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers in Morocco Leather, with Fall Front, enclosing Paper and Envelopes, Inkstand, Blotting Book, &c. 85 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned

Tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by 7	Rs. 25 0
Ditto No. 2, 14 by 9½ by 8½	30 0
Ditto No. 3, 18 by 11 by 9½	35 0

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH MAY 1876.

REUTER'S report of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday is quite but steady, which is presumably meant to convey a slightly better feeling than the previous day, but if so it is directly at variance with private advices, which report, if anything, increased depression. The sales were only 8,000 bales and on the spot Mid. Uplands was quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower, while to arrive Good Fair Dhollera with the G. F. clause, July-August delivery, is quoted at 4½d. and Fair Omra with the Fair clause April-May shipment Cape at 4¼d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegrams report no alteration in cotton prices. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts	4,000	2,000	4,000
Five days' do.	12,000	11,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,001,000	3,376,000	3,656,000

Piece Goods in Manchester continue very dull, but no change in values is advised. Coffee in London is steady at an improvement of 1s. per cwt in Mid Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton lower; Cochin unaltered. Bombay Linseed is still quoted at 46s. 6d., but Ferozepore Rapeseed is 1s. per quarter higher.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 96, a decline of ⅛. In all probability the fall is due to political influences, at all events money cannot be the cause as a further payment of £140,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £495,000 so advised since the last return.

Bar Silver is at last quoted at 52d. per oz. in London, and we hear of nothing that would indicate any likelihood of this being a stopping point. People now canvas the probability of 50d. as freely as they did 55d. six months ago, and really the end of the decline seems no nearer now than it did then.

We have had a very quiet feeling in business here to-day, at least in such matters as required the intervention of the Banks. As usual they have availed themselves of a slight pretext to close for two whole days, and to-day also has been little better than a half holiday owing to most of the managers having left town by the early trains. The frequency with which these holidays are now being declared is a great disturbance to business, especially at a time like the present which is really the busiest part of the season, and we think the merchants have good grounds for taking joint action with a view to some distinct agreement being come to on the subject.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no alteration to-day of any kind. The transactions have not been large, and the Banks have continued quite as willing buyers as sellers. The further decline in Silver noticed above has had no effect on the market, the movement having been previously discounted, but any quotation under 52d. per oz. would, we think, exercise a marked influence. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 8d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight......1s. 8⅛d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight ...1s. 8 5-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11 32d. "

On Calcutta we still quote par at 1/16d. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull with a downward tendency. To-day's closing rates are:—Fours, Rs. 101¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to ⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103⅝.

THE SHARE MARKET keeps up the previous activity in Spinning and Weaving shares which again show a general advance of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per share. Up to a certain point this advance has been to some extent justifiable, but it is now assuming a purely speculative movement as may be seen from the fact of the advance being greatest in some of the worst paying Companies, and there is therefore good grounds for doubting its permanency. Bank of Bombays are firm at 46½ per cent. premium. Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 35, and Bombay Burmah Trading Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON to-day has been in fair request at yesterday's figures and a considerable business has been done chiefly in the lower grades of Dholleras. The dealers are now actively engaged in storing their stocks but the quantity kept here over the monsoon will not be large and will be restricted mostly to such kinds as are wanted by the local Spinning Companies. The receipts yesterday were 6,116 bales, making 32,492 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS by steamer show increased dulness and at the close we quote Liverpool at £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 per ton. By Cape the tendency is firmer, a considerable business having been done by Iron ships at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are still in very fair request in the Bazaar and clearances are progressing on a full average scale at about former prices. From first hands there has been a considerable enquiry for White Mulls, Jacconets and Dorias, but so far without leading to a large business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
80,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	800
60,000	800	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	107 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,165
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	5,000	,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18 8 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
[illegible]	£20	108 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	186 5 18	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6X	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
	1,000	all	50 p.s.	Bombay United	1,160
		150	10*	Broach Mills	165
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	850
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,170
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hemp & Jute [illegible]	270
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] S. W. Co.	1,100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,060
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	975
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental [illegible]	770
600	1,250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
2,500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon S. W. Co.	[illegible]
110	1,000	1,000	100p.	[illegible] Spinning	950
600	1,000	250	125p.*	Do. do. [illegible]	300

* Per share for the half year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
150	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
156	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	42 ps	India Press Co.	285
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,500	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,100
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
252	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	850
150	5,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,400
600	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	345
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
400	800	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
1,500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
4,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	37
1,800	500	all	20 ps	Treacher & Co.	375 exd
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. POTOMAC, 1,501 tons, Captain Loudan, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 600 bales cotton, 2,250 cwts. gingelly seed, 4,500 cwts. groundnuts, and 37,306 cwts. wheat.

THE s. s. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 990 tons, Captain A. Nicol, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff, (April 22nd), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,579 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. GOA, 1,281 tons, Captain J. AVERN, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Vingorla.—Mrs. F. R. Ford, and Mrs. Peaston and three children. For Goa.—Mr. Miller. For different ports.—Six deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Goa (May 22nd), with a general cargo and ten first class and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Craig, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Flower, Captain Joss, Mr. Andrew, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Gigson, Mr. and Mrs. Hexton, two native gentleman, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Frere, Mr. Woodward, one Corporal, one Private, and two hundred and ninety-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
24	Border Chieftain (s)	Nicol	Cardiff, Apr 22.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Goa, May 22.
25	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Apr 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Goa, (s)	Avern	Coast & Calcutta.
	Potomac (s)	London	Marseilles.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Coast & Goa.

The Steamer China, to Australia, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	City of Poonah (s)	Miller	Liverpool, April 8.
	Meinam (s)	Moreau	Point de Galle, May 15.
	Grand Duke	Ward	Aden, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
21	Oorya (s)	....	....
	Alfred Michel	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—8 cases leather belting, Joseph Soares.

European s—550 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

Cella s—10 packages hardware, Esmalljee Essoobbhoy; 300 pates iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 57 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cornwallis—41 packages hardware, Nuthoobhoy Jeevajee.

Timor s—125 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 200 casks green copperas, The Agra Bank; 15 casks fuse, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy; 6 cases paper, Hajee Joomea Hajee Isack.

Galatea s—135 kegs iron nails, J M Moola.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—3 hogsheads claret and 7 gross corks, D S Kemp and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—34 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 Cape Comorin, Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
101 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe W. Nicol & Co.
1625 Hospodar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1039 Khorassan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
953 Tenedos (s), Harris.
1022 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—D. Sassoon & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1296 Galatea (s), Baker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1157 Monte Moro (s), Irving—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Europa, Thisen—N. Manockjee & Co.
1300 Hooghly, Seiders—W. Nicol Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.
1226 Wm. McGilvery, Nickels—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1399 A. S. Davis, Ford—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A Nickels, Nickels—Farnham & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnbam & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1140 Ceylon (s), Orman—Mails, 29th May.
1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 9th June.

FOR TRIESTE.

1150 Lord Eslington (s)—Volkart Brothers.
754 Sestos (s), Tilmouth.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.
964 Gainsborough, Peston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1349 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR COCONADA.

1102 Seaforth, Rowley—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

923 Staffa, Burns—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 29th May.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND LONDON, &c.

494 Puttialla (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

15 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
10 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR BREMERHAFEN

668 Electra, Thomson—Gaddum & Co.
378 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1427 Breadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

5550 Comuilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.

NOT FIXED.

1348 Ashgrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol.
948 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1279 Dunselaw, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1 14 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1457 Erin's Star, McFee.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
7318 Khandalla (s), Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.
899 Marlborough, Sampson—Volkart Brothers.
971 Mindora, Slack.
1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
3784 Peshawar (s), White—P. & O. Co.
1627 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—[Harbour Defence.]
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—10 bales hemp, Jetha Purrotum.

Circassian, 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Motee Jetha.

Hospodar—750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 305 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 81 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Ellen Bates—103 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 975 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 172 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.

Stornoway—1,000 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 1,334 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 103 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 21 bales cotton, Esmall Arat; 48 bales cotton, Bhoychund Joomuckram; 61 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimmiram; 180 bales cotton, Venechund Joytadass; 200 bales cotton, Narotumdass Runchordass; 51 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund.

Cape Comorin—51 bales cotton, Samchund Mitha.

British Army—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Sierra Morena—1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Mary Stenhouse—103 bales cotton, Bechurdass Manchund; 60 bales cotton, Nensee Tejpall; 102 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Britannia—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

Vixen s—1,333 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 52 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Amalall; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Cella s—800 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 52 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 51 bales wool, Goculdass Thakersee; 23 bales cotton, Khoja Mahomed Rehim; 11 bales hemp, Veerjee Jairam; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Motichund.

Branksome Hall s—110 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhrumsey; 225 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 35 bales wool, Goodoo Premjee; 22 bales wool, Mooljee Ramdass; 300 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 97 bales cotton, Bhawan Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 121 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 160 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 193 bales hemp, Lalljee Narroojee; 50 bales wool and 45 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass; 51 bales cotton, Tricomjee Nemedass; 190 bags myrabollams, Jackaria Sulliman; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 73 bales cotton, Nursey Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Cullianjee Vussonjee.

Tenedos s—200 bales hemp, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co; 159 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 49 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya; 100 bales cotton, Ramcurun Ramdayal; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 65 bales cotton, Canjee Sajpall; 121 bales cotton, Ashkern Khungar; 84 bales cotton, Bhimraw Bhugajee; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Pursotum; 155 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 31 bales wool, Ashkern Khengar; 11 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Madowjee; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan; 81 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya; 275 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Bhowan Rimjee.

European s—189 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 52 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella.

Cape Comorin—168 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

Khorasan—170 cwts coir yarn, Veerjeei Khuttow.

FOR HULL.

Europa—16,800 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Montemoro s—1,333 bags rapeseed, and 2,000 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR [illegible].

Electra—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Vinona—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Timor s—1,219 bags coffee, James Mackentosh and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ceylon s—2 boxes gold bars and coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

Star of Germany—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 10,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sestos s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co: 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Zerbino s—800 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Lord Eslington s—107 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ceylon s—3 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—800 baskets onion, Shaik Mamed; 1 bundle E teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 41 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 105 bales cotton, N J Abram; 70 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosun Jan Mahomed; 7 bales twist, Humed Oomer; 233 boxes bars silver, The C M Bank of I L and China; 100 cwts sandal wood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 38 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 91 bales cotton, Hajee Esmall Hajee Habib; 10 bales twist, Beacherdass Ambaidass; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 152 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 49 chests opium, N J Abraham; 76 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mongolia s—13 bales twist, H Cowasjee; 55 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Fox, Conductor, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on sick leave, from Poorundor.

MAY 24.

Stevens, Lieut Col, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Mhow.

Cartwright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 25.

Greene, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th May 1876.

Instructions have been received from the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards, that the following alteration is to be made in para 8, Sec 21 of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army:—

Line 7; Omit the words "from head quarters" and insert "by the Commissary Genl Royal Arsenal Woolwich."

Under instructions from the Horse Guards War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned Officers have been temporarily posted to the Batteries of the 6th Bde R A as noted:—

Lt J E H Orr, to No 1 Battery; Lt W A Smith and Lt G H Bittleston, to No 2 Battery; Lt C A Howard and Lt W J Hicks, to No 3 Battery; Lt E A Burrows, Lt A Chambers and Lt H J Croft, to No 5 Battery; Lt C H Crofton, to No 6 Battery; Lt C C Rich, 9th Bde R A, has been posted to the Depot Bde R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd (Queen's own) Regt L C—Lt H P Young, 2nd Wing Subn 20th N I to be Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, vice Lt James proceeded on furlough.

1st Regt Sind Horse—Lt G F Francis, 39th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to Officiate as 2nd Sqdn Subn vice Lt Abbott.

12th Regt N I—Lt G A Macintire, 108th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lt Fuller appointed to the Commissariat Dept.

30th Regt N I—Lt C F Baugh, S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn.

Maj H W Harris is allowed to resign, at his own request, his appointment as 3rd Sqdn officer 1st Regt L C, and is placed on general duty, Mhow.

The undermentioned Sub Lts will attend the Long Course of Instruction which will commence at Poona on the 15th June next and are directed to report themselves to Capt Farrington, the Chief Instructor by that date.

Officers from out stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

3rd Hussars—Sub-Lt H C Jackson.
7th Foot (2nd Batln)—Sub-Lt H D M Minchin (a).
15th Foot (2nd Batln)—Sub Lt D W C Harrison (a).
66th Foot—Sub Lts C E Harrison (a), R Bell (a) and T Stock (a)
66th Foot—Sub-Lt M E Rayner (a).
68th Foot—Sub-Lts A de B V Paget and H S Fitzgerald.
83rd Foot—Sub-Lt J W H Anson.
109th Foot—Sub-Lt H C Gibbings.

(a) Subject to passing the preliminary examination prescribed in para: 32 A, Section 4, Queen's Regulations.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the Classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th Proximo.

Officers from out Stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The Poona Class.

2nd Foot (1st Battn)—Lt A J Adams.
7th Foot (2nd Battn)—Lt H J H Dive.
1st Lt Cavy—Lt E L Elliot.
3rd Lt Cavy—Capt M W Stevens.
20th N I—Capt W S Hore.
21st N I—Lt R S Simpson.
27th N L I—Lt W Macbay.
28th N I—Capt F C Singleton.

The Mhow Class.

83rd Foot—Lt A W Ancketill.
1st Sind Horse—Lts R H Daniel and F Abbott.
Central India Horse—Capt J Colledge.
22nd N I—Lt A Smith
23rd N L I—Capt J T Watling.
29th N I—Capt G F Bryant.

Under the provisions of para 3, Section 26, Bombay Army Regulations, H E the C-in-C has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List, the Medal for Long Service and good conduct without gratuity:—

Ordnance Dept—Serjts William Smith, James Allen and Francis Perks.

Barrack Dept—Serjt George Woodward.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Paymaster (Major) F W Lukin, to Mussooree, from date of departure, to 30th Sept 1876, on private affairs.

Royal Arty—Major T Mahon (No 2 Batty 6th Bde) from 30th March 1876, to 29th Sept 1876, in England, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot—Major E Meurant, to remain in England, from 30th April to 30th Sept 1876, on medical certificate.

Sappers and Miners—Conductor E T Fox, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col S J Thorp, 2nd in Comd 28th Regt N I, from 17th Jan to 16th March 1876, to remain in Bombay, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn J Fraser, MD, to remain in England from 11th April to 10th July 1876, for the recovery of his health.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Depy Surgn-Genl T B Johnstone, M D, Indn Medl Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Maj J Hills, R E, Comdt, Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in the current month, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt J McK Hartigan, 1st Wing Subn, 5th N L I, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there.

Col J A Ballard, C B, Royal (Bombay) Engrs, Mint Master, Bombay, is allowed furlough to Europe for 222 days, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Hospital Asst Dadajee Nathajee Silke having passed the prescribed examination, to be an Asst Surgn on the establishment, in accordance with Art 84 of G G O No. 392, dated 17th June 1868.

Surgn-Maj J O'Nial, in medical charge, Deolali Depôt, is appointed to act as Depy Surgn-Genl, British Medical Service, during the absence of Depy Surgn-Genl Fasson, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt W P Kennedy, Actg Cant Mag, Aden, is appointed *ex-officio* an Asst to the Political Resident at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt C W H Sealy, Cant Mag at Aden, has been appointed to act, until further orders, as Supt of the Aden Jail in addition to his other duties.

Mr A Lyon, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days.

Lt-Col W H Mason, Cant Mag of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for twenty days from date of departure.

Capt H Daniell, Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, is invested with power to exercise in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Tanna, and Nasik, the magisterial functions conferred on him by Govt under Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Col A T Etheridge, C S I, Alienation Settlement Officer, Southern Division is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Sec 21 (a) Chapter 6 of the Civil Leave Code Second Edition.

Maj F J T Ross, First Class Depy Collr in Sind, having obtained furlough to Europe for two years, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Allen Actg First Class Depy Collr in Sind during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr A B Steward to continue to act as First Asst Collr at Belgaum until the return of Mr T H Stewart.

Mr C P B Wiltshire to act as Second Asst Collr of Dharwar when Mr G Waddington reverts to his appointment of First Asst Collr of Dharwar.

Mr A Mark, Asst Supt, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, is allowed one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from the 27th inst, under Sec 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. Mr Mark is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr G A Gibson, Dist Forest Officer of Tanna, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 25th ultimo.

Mr Umedran Anandram, Dist Depy Collr, on special duty at Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence from 25th May to 24th July 1876, both days inclusive.

The subsidiary leave for thirty days granted to Maj F J T Ross, First Class Depy Collr in Sind, and notified at page 346 of the "Govt Gazette" dated 13th April last, is to have effect from the 12th instead of from the 4th May 1876.

Mr A Shewan acted as Second Asst Collr of Satara from 28th March to 3rd May 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr. Lee-Warner, C S, Private Secy to H E the Govr, under date the 6th instant, is hereby cancelled, and he is granted special leave for six months under Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 3rd inst, it is hereby further notified that the services of Surgn-Maj E H R Langley were placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st to the 8th ultimo.

It is hereby notified that Surgns-Maj E P Burrows and H T Dann respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Jail and Police Hospitals, and Registrarship of Marriages, Ahmednagar, on the 21st inst, before office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Charles Jones, Foreman of H M's Mint, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, on medical certificate, from the 22nd inst, under Sec 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt J Neville, RE, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Ahmednagar during the absence of Maj Manson, R E, on privilege leave.

Lt J Neville, RE, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ahmednagar, from Maj Manson, RE, on the forenoon 1st May 1876.

Lt H Clarke, RE, is promoted to be temporary Asst Engr, first grade, with effect from the 3rd May, vice Braham, transferred to the Municipality of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhasker B Limaye resumed charge of his duties as Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik Sub-Division, on the 2nd inst, after office hours.

Mr Govind V Karkare joined his appointment as Actg Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College on the 7th inst, before office hours.

Surgn-Maj J T D Mackenzie delivered over charge of the duties of Professor of Surgery in the Grant Medical College to Surgn-Maj H J Blanc on the morning of the 8th inst.

Mr G G Shastri, Asst Depy Educational Inspr, acted as Depy Educational Inspr, Surat, from 17th Jany to 16th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr F Nusserwanjee, Depy Collr and Mag, and Surgn-Majr H T Dann respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednagar Dist Jail on the 21st inst, in the forenoon.

Majr F J T Ross and Mr W Foxton, Judge, Small Cause Court respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kurrachee Dist Jail on the 12th inst, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W B Prescott delivered over and Mr Frank Yates received charge of the Office of Asst Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Rao Saheb Kisandas Beharidas, appointed Probationary Mamlatdar of Ahmed, in Broach is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Trevor delivered over and Mr Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of First Asst Collr, Broach, in the forenoon of the 11th inst.

Majr W P LaTouche, Supt of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 15th instant, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Bapu Parshotam delivered over and Mr Keshavla Hiralal received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr and Mag, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 15th inst.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Majr Dann, Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, is allowed ten days' privilege leave, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force:—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for [illegible] appended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at [illegible] way Station, where Letters and [illegible] closing at the General Post Office, will be received up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway [illegible] Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office: Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	..

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—May 21st, at Serampore, Anne Ethel, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Mackenzie, Bank of Bengal.

OATTS—May 18th, at Calcutta, Henry Oatts, Esq., of Nohatta' Jessore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

WE understand that the Government of India has received authority from the Secretary of State to proceed at once with the Ahmedabad and Ajmere extension of Railway, and also with the extension from Nagpore to Chutteesgurh. This would have been very good news indeed to the citizens of Bombay, who are naturally looking gloomily at the present depressed state of trade and thinking that railway communications between Bombay and Rajpootana and Bombay and the heart of the Central Provinces cannot be made too soon, were it not that our information is accompanied with the intimation that the extension from Ahmedabad to Ajmere is to be constructed on the narrow gauge. We confess that this information surprises us, for we thought it would have been patent to Lord Salisbury that the extension in question had political and commercial claims to be connected with Bombay on the broad gauge which could not be overlooked. We have always held the opinion that now since General Strachey's unfortunate policy of making narrow gauge lines in connection with broad gauge trunk lines has been already carried out in Central India and Rajpootana to a considerable extent, the best thing that can be done is to make the narrow gauge system of Rajpootana and Central India concentrate in Ajmere, and to connect Ajmere and Ahmedabad by a broad gauge line. This would ensure a tolerable degree of completeness and symmetry to these systems, as may be seen by a glance at the map. Khundwa, Mhow, Indore, and Nusseerabad would be connected with Ajmere by a narrow gauge line, and Ajmere would have unbroken communication on the same gauge with Jeypore and Agra. It should of course be the constant endeavour of the Government of India, in opening up the country by Railways, to keep in view the military interests of the British Government. Had the Rajpootana Railway been constructed throughout on the broad gauge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it would have been always possible in any emergency to throw troops and military materials into Rajpootana or the Punjab in a very short time. A break of gauge means loss of time, loss of money, and danger to material, and these evils must now be felt by those who have to communicate either politically or commercially between Bombay and Rajpootana and the Punjab. Now, however, that a break of gauge between Bombay and these provinces is rendered inevitable by the metre gauge line from Agra to Ajmere, the wisest thing to do is to reduce the misfortune to a minimum, and that can only be done by having as little of the metre gauge as possible intervening between Bombay and Rajpootana and the Punjab. Ajmere is the most advantageous place for a break of gauge to take place at, for were it connected with Bombay by a broad gauge line, at all events the greater portion of Rajpootana would reap the advantages of the broad gauge system. The Government of Bombay in a resolution passed in 1874, in reply to a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce praying for the immediate construction of the Railway from Saburmuttee (Ahmedabad) to Ajmere on the standard 5 feet 6 in. gauge, or on such gauge as might seem expedient after a full consideration of the circumstances, said it had already acquainted the Government of India with its opinion that it considered it of great importance, in the interests of Bombay Presidency, that the line should be constructed with as little delay as possible and that the standard gauge should be adhered to, if not for the whole distance, at least as far as the point of junction of any line connecting it with the Indus Valley Railway. This was in our estimation the most sensible view of the matter that could have been taken. The desirability of having one complete system of communication between Bombay and Upper Sind and Hyderabad and Kurrachee, and the disadvantages of having two breaks of gauge in the course of that line of communication, are so obvious, that we are surprised a clear-headed man like Lord Salisbury would allow himself to be persuaded that it would be either to the political or commercial advantage of the west and north-west parts of India to permit the short gauge system to be extended northwards from Ahmedabad. We hope that Lord Lytton's advisers will point out to him the serious mistake that will be committed if the Ahmedabad and Ajmere extension is constructed on the metre gauge. Not only will Bombay's commercial dealings with Rajpootana be unfairly hampered by harassing and expensive transhipments, but the Government of India will be putting serious obstacles in the way of speedy and safe military communications between Bombay, which is the great west of India base of operations, and Rajpootana, the Punjab, and (if a railway is made from Ahmedabad to the Indus) Sind. The respective merits of the cost of metre gauge and broad gauge can hardly have influenced the Secretary of State's decision in the present case, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities long ago offered to construct a broad gauge line between Ahmedabad and Ajmere at the same cost as the estimated cost of the same line on the metre gauge.

ALTHOUGH we have always contended that the Secretary of State should have the right of selling his drafts on the Government of India at such times and in such amounts as he considers it would be most advantageous to the country to do so,—that, in fact, as the leading operator in the money market, he should not be fettered [illegible] private capitalist—we have from the first strongly opposed the way in which that right has been exercised in suspending the sale of his drafts during the Indian export season, when, if at all, the demand for these drafts as a means of remittance to this side would be most active. In the first instance we stood almost alone in this view, [illegible] the correctness of our anticipations has been most [illegible] borne out by the course of events, and we are glad to see that the City Editor of the *Times*—in an article which we reproduced yesterday—quotes *in extenso*, and fully endorses the opinions we expressed in our commercial article of the 10th ultimo. In fact we may fairly claim to have changed the course of public opinion on the subject and by that means to have influenced the Secretary of State to a more politic course of working. As immediately after the *Times* adopted and advocated our views, the advertisement from the India Office appeared, inviting tenders for the increased amount of £700,000 and thereby indicating the intention of abandoning the previous absurd limit of 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. Had this policy been adhered to from the beginning, Government would have been able to negotiate their drafts at a much better average than they can now look forward to, and from the proceeds of the Sterling Loan which they have raised in London would have been in a position to have kept out of the market during the slack season, when the demand for remittance to this side is at a minimum; whereas the result of their policy is that they have pretty well used up their resources in withholding their drafts when they ought to have been sellers and must now face a ruinous loss in exchange or again have recourse to a Sterling Loan. The only people benefited by this have been the sellers of silver, and as the *Times* points out the German Government have been able to place a large amount at a fair rate, while the trade of this country has been upset and disturbed without any compensating advantage. What the future course of the Government will be remains to be seen, but as we have frequently pointed out in our commercial columns of late their choice now lies between two evils—to go on placing their drafts at a ruinously low rate of exchange, or to meet the Home Charges by an additional loan. By adopting the former policy there is some prospect of the price of silver being forced to a point which will restrict production, and thereby inducing a permanent reaction, while a gold loan is merely buying temporary relief at the expense of the future, a system of "robbing Peter to pay Paul" which is likely to find little favour in England just now.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY KINGSLEY.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY, brother of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, whose death is announced today by telegram, born in 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1853, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided five years, returning in 1858. He had contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known works are, 'Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1859; "Ravenshoe," in 1861; "Austin Elliot," in 1863; "The Hillyars and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families," in 1865; "Leighton Court: a Country House Story," in 1866; "Mademoiselle Mathilde," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; "Stretton," "Hetty," 1871; and "Old Margaret," 2 vols., 1871. Leaving his work of story writing for a time, he undertook the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the paper which represents the Free Church party in Edinburgh. Finding a difficulty in getting a war correspondent he went to the campaign himself, was present at the battle of Sedan, and was afterwards the first Englishman in the town. After eight weeks of experience as war correspondent, Mr. Kingsley returned, and, giving up the *Daily Review* after eighteen months' editorship, took to his old work as a novelist. Since then he had published, "Hornby Mills, and other Stories," 2 vols., 1872; "Valentin: a French Boy's Story of Sedan," 2 vols. 1872; and "Reginald Hetherege," 3 vols., 1874.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR G. BOWLES, G. C. B.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BOWLES, K.C.B., whose death is also announced by telegram to-day, received his commission as ensign Dec. 20, 1804, served in the north of Germany in 1805-6 under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814 (excepting the winters of 1810 and 1811.) He was present at the passage of the Douro; the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; the sieges of Cindad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos and San Sebastian; the capture of Madrid; the passages of the Bdassoa, Nivelles, Nive, and Adour; and the investment of Bayonne; and took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. He has received the war medal, with six clasps. His other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieut. and Capt., Feb. 1, 1810; Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, June 14, 1821: Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut-General, Jun. 20, 1854; General, Nov. 9, 1852. He received the coloneley of the 1st West India regiment Sept. 9, 1855; attained the rank of General, Nov. 9th 1862; and was created G.C.B. May 24th 1873.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE PRIVATE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A discussion is just now going on between the Port Trustees and the Local Government on the expediency or otherwise of purchasing the private bunders. The reason for this step would appear to be the inability of the Port Trust to cope with them, notwithstanding the harassing pertinacity with which the Port Trust struggled to strangle private enterprise. Made sadly wise after the event, the Trustees are now, however, thinking of that which they might have accomplished five years ago—viz. the purchase of the private bunders. But it is not yet too late, and I would advise negotiations at once. In the present commercial and monetary depressions the bunders may be had for almost nothing, say for one and half crores of rupees. A short time will then see the Port Trust solvent of their liabilities to Government, besides yielding a revenue of 5 per cent. This change will completely end the present unpleasant feelings subsisting between the two institutions. At present one side endeavours to outbeat the other in cheapness of charges, until both come to suffer from the loss which accrues. Such a spirit of competition is conducive to the prosperity of no kind of undertaking. This may best be proved by comparing the Port Trust revenue of '69 to that of '76. In the former period the Trust, with far less of ground leased and warehouses rented, realized a larger revenue compared to that which they now receive for double the extent of ground and warehouses. It were idle to ask why this should be? "He who would become rich within a year is generally a beggar in six months."

The Trustees' *penchant* for monopoly of the local sea-borne traffic, though painfully felt during its operation, has not been without its corresponding advantage to the owners of private bunders. Smarting under the keen competitions which nearly threatened to ruin them, and roused to action with the vigour of a man who feels one final blow necessary to his salvation, private owners by reducing their rates considerably below those charged by the Port Trust have secured for their bunders no inconsiderable share of the local traffic. And it is doubtful now if they would be as willing as they once were to part with them for little or nothing; still they may be had for far below their real value and the sooner the negotiations are set on foot the better; for who knows what another year may bring forth. As you may have heard, the end of the next monsoon will see the commencement of the "Nursee Dock" at the Mazagon Land Company's Bunder, the plans and estimates of which are now ready. If the Government is going to wait until the touch of finish is put to the latest improvement, it will need to wait till it can afford to pay the price of the transformation. It is not every day that we can get to buy everything as cheap as the shares of the Suez Canal which was once pooh-poohed as a gigantic folly. Who can evolve what is in the whomb of time? For all we know in another year these private bunders may tempt the cupidity of our neighbouring Native Chiefs and Princes who may not think it *infra dig* to invest their money in them, considering how they are gradually prospering. Competition against such formidable rivals will avail nothing; as millionnaires they are more likely to extinguish the Port Trust sooner than it would take all the united means and energy of the local traders to do. I have no doubt that the Commissioner of Customs will see the force of these arguments and recommend the speedy purchase of the private properties referred to. The Sassoon Dock, the Arthur Bunder, the Mazagon Land Company, and the Frere Land bunder are the principal institutions which are daily impoverishing the Government revenue on sea-borne traffic; and in all probability another year may see the Trustees' bunders more filled with officials and peons doing nothing than articles of merchandize. To take time by the forelock would in this instance be a wise stroke of policy of the Government, and it is to be hoped that ere long the public will be agreeably informed of the approaching change of ownership of the private bunders.

May 25. AUT TACE, AUT FACE.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Having witnessed last Monday (22nd) an atrocious act of cruelty to a dog within the precincts of the Dockyard, I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed, but deem it my duty to bring the following circumstances connected with it to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with a view to such action as they may deem necessary being taken in the matter.

The party concerned in this act is a police inspector doing duty in the Dockyard, who, led away by an idea that a dog belonging to a gentleman now absent from Bombay had enquired biting propensities and was therefore dangerous, took it into his head to destroy it. I may mention, however, that before putting his resolution into effect he had obtained the necessary permission from the proper Dockyard authorities, and that armed with this authority and with a loaded pistol, he came last Saturday (20th) into the factory, the favourite resort of the dog, which was very much liked by the mechanics both European and native, and made several attempts to fire at it, but the dog managed to escape with a slight hurt on one of its hind legs.

On Monday, however, the dog returned. The inspector, seizing this opportunity, had the dog secured and loaded his pistol, and fired at and killed the poor creature. Not satisfied with this piece of cruelty he frequently struck the dog with the thick butt of a stick and after that hung it up in the boiler-room, where it remained suspended for some time to the great annoyance of those who witnessed this cruelty.

I should have mentioned that the dog referred to was a female one and was with young at the time she was killed.—Yours, &c.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

A COLONEL'S ECCENTRIC APPEAL TO SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by giving the accompanying letter to the Governor of Bombay, which I have sent him to-day, a place in your paper, as I wish the illegal way in which I have been treated should be made public.—Yours, &c. H. R. C. MOYLE.

Bombay, 25th May.

To His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Mahableshwur.

SIR,—I dare say amidst the delights of Mahableshwur you have forgotten, if you ever bore in mind the day you signed the paper which doomed me to the lowest depths of poverty and want. The very clothes I wear, shabby as they are, have been given me out of shere pity, and this for no reason or fault of my own, for I defy any man *truthfully* (mark the word) to say or prove anything against me. Some mean pitiable scoundrel must have invented charges to gratify private grudges and you listened to him and without bringing me face to face with my accuser, or summoning me before a court-martial, thus giving me the right of every Englishman to plead his own defence. You broke through all Parliamentary guarantees and promises made on the amalgamation, and doomed me after over thirty-one years' of *faithful* service—yes, *faithful* service, I reiterate, to the life I am now leading. Now mark me, Sir Philip Wodehouse, the day will come when you will have to appear before the Judge of the whole world, and then will your life pass in review before you with startling vividness, and the acts of injustice you have committed towards me, and I dare say to others, will weigh you down in bitterness of spirit for as much has been given into your charge, riches, influence, power, &c., so much will be required of you. If the Bible is true and we are to give an account not of every act alone, but even of every idle word, then I pity you, Sir Philip Wodehouse, and the man, be he who he may, who influenced you to act so cruelly towards me. I have scarcely the common necessaries of life, and my children must grow up without education, and this is *your* doing. No wonder the English aristocracy has fallen into disrepute, and that they are no longer looked upon as the honest John Bull of former times, when such acts of oppression are allowed. Lord Mayo, all honour to his memory, refused his sanction to them.—Yours, &c.,

H. R. C. MOYLE.

Bombay, 25th May.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 10TH TO 17TH MAY 1876.

THE s. s. Mozune, Captain Albigot, French Navy, arrived at Aden from Toulon on the 10th instant *en route* to Saigon. This vessel is destined as a present to the King of Annam by the French Government and is the fourth ship that has been similarly presented.

News of a satisfactory meeting between the Foodhlee and the Yafaee Sultans has been received, in consequence of which a further truce of one year has been agreed upon, which will, it is hoped, ultimately result in a final adjustment of the difference between these two tribes.

No further reliable news has been received regarding the rumoured Egyptian reverses in Abyssinia, beyond a report that Hussan Pasha, the Khedive's son, had returned to Egypt wounded in the arm.

The newly appointed Motsarif of Hodeida, Mahomed Wahbee Effendi, had arrived there. He was formerly a secretary to the Governor-General of Yemen and Musheer of Sanna.

Orders had been received from the Governor-General to prolong the telegraph wire up to the Asree country without delay. Orders for the establishment of a municipality had also been received.

(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Officiating Resident, Aden.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE KASHGAR.

THE Marine Court composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Jacob Roach, of the ship Knight Companion, and Mr. C. Mathews, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, reassembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court to enquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the barque Kashgar, laden with coals from Newcastle, Australia, and burnt at sea on the 6th May, 14 miles off Goa while on her passage to this port.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs Lynch and Tobin) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the barque Kashgar.

A Chinaman, who professed to interpret the Japanese language to the Court, was sworn and the Court proceeded to call

Tommy Goroo, who upon solemn affirmation said—I was the carpenter on board the barque Kashgar. I joined her in Japan in November last. I was asleep on the night when the ship took fire. A boy, by the name of Bill, called me. I went and pumped water, and assisted in passing it below. I passed one bucket of water below. I then went and cut a hole on the port side of the mizenmast with a Japanese adze. I did not cut the hole through. The captain said "never mind," after which the chief mate sent me to look after the boats being put out. The hole was cut half through. I think the captain told the steward and the steward told me where to cut the hole. There was not much smoke in the cabin when I went there or when I left it.

Cross-examined by Captain Russel, of the Kashgar—There was not much smoke in the cabin.

The Court here found that this witness could not be made to understand the questions put by the Court or by the captain of the Kashgar, as the interpreter was also without any knowledge of English or any of the vernacular languages. Another Chinaman who understood the Hindoostanee language had to be called in during the course of the proceedings to interpret the questions of the Court to the Japanese interpreter, and even by this means the Court found much difficulty in making the witness understand the questions put to him, as no direct answers to the questions could be obtained.

James Russel, the master of the barque Kashgar was recalled and resworn and further stated.—I have heard what the carpenter had just now stated. I deny that I told the carpenter to stop cutting the hole. I left the cabin when the carpenter was cutting the hole, but returned in a very few minutes, and the carpenter was not there. The adze that he was using was there, lying close by the mizenmast. I do not know why the carpenter left off cutting the hole. I did not send for the carpenter again. I took hold of the adze myself and tried to cut a hole through at the same place where the carpenter had commenced to cut. I am able to use an adze. The decks were of pine. I believe about 4 or 5 inches thick. I think a carpenter should not take more than quarter or half an hour to cut a hole through the deck.

At the close of this evidence the Court adjourned to Wednesday next, the 31st instant.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The following return to an address of the House of Lords, dated 7th April 1876, for copy of telegraphic despatch of 30th September 1875, or the substance thereof, from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General, and of any Dissents thereto recorded by Members of Council, we received by the last Overland and ought to have published yesterday:—

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

Your Despatch forwarding Tariff Act received. I cannot assent to the new duty on raw cotton or to the maintenance of duty on manufactured cotton at present rates. But I am sensible of the inconvenience of altering a tariff by correspondence.

I think it would tend to a complete understanding between Home and Indian Governments and lead to a better result if personal communication on the matter could be arranged.

Do you assent to Sir Louis Mallet being sent out to discuss the whole subject with you? His great experience in these questions give confidence [illegible] any settlement arrived at.

But the step entirely depends for its bene[illegible] on your hearty concurrence. If you are [illegible] give that concurrence he can do little goo[illegible] and we had better proceed in the ordinary [illegible] if you concur, the present difficulty will be [illegible] in the most satisfactory way, and there w[illegible] hope of arranging a sound system for fu[illegible] legislation.

TELEGRAM FROM THE VICEROY TO THE S[illegible] OF STATE, 1ST OCTOBER, 1875.

I will answer your telegram of 30th as soo[illegible] consult Members of Council.

TELEGRAM FROM VICEROY TO SECRETARY [illegible] 7TH OCTOBER 1875.

Your telegram September 30th [illegible]. I heartily concur with your proposal that [illegible] Mallet should come out and discuss tariff.

DISSENT BY SIR E. PERRY.

2nd October 1875.

I object strongly to the telegram wh[illegible] Council on Thursday last.

In my opinion it is not only premature, b[illegible] violation of the fundamental principles of go[illegible] for India that fiscal measures should [illegible] with the local authorities there. The Government of India is necessarily despotic, and the useful function of the Home Government is, by careful revision of all measures originated there, to prevent the usual concomitants of despotism, such as caprice, hastiness, injustice, from springing up. If the telegraphic wire is to convey peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India, it will greatly enhance the difficulties of government in that country, and will increase the repugnance of statesmen of mark to accept the office of Governor-General. But the telegram is also premature. It assumes that the Secretary of State in Council disapproves of Lord Northbrook's tariff. But we have positively no information before us of what has been done in India save what we may glean from the newspapers. We have not even seen the report of the Tariff Commission, on which the recent Act has been passed. When all the papers and the views of the Government of India are before us we may possibly differ from the policy adopted by the Government; but then it would be a question whether, as the Governor-General in Council has, after several months of deliberation, decided between two courses of action, each highly desirable, it would be expedient or conducive to good relations between India and this office to express dissatisfaction. But it may be also that the Council would adopt the conclusion that the interests of India are better promoted by the reduction of taxes on the raw produce of India, and by a general diminution of Customs duties, than by the abolition of the duty on piece goods advocated by Manchester; and I for one incline to this opinion.

Arguments such as these so forcibly commended themselves to Council that the majority voted against the telegram laid before it by Lord Salisbury. But I do not consider that the amendment proposed (in violation, as I think, of the standing orders) has had any effect in mitigating the objections which may fairly be taken to the telegram as it stands.

(Signed) E. PERRY.

I concur.

(Signed) G. CLERK.

DISSENT BY SIR H. MONTGOMERY.

5th October, 1875.

I regret that I was unable to support the proposition of the Secretary of State laid before Council on Thursday last for deputing Sir L. Mallet to confer personally with the Viceroy on the subject of the late Budget, to certain parts of which his Lordship declares his disapproval. The Council were then called upon suddenly to decide on a highly important matter regarding which I for one had no previous knowledge save that obtained from the public press. I had no opportunity of seeing any of the official or other documents, nor was I aware of the objections which the Secretary of State entertained regarding the financial policy of the Viceroy.

The proposition of itself was a startling one, and of a wholly novel character, and it did not commend itself to my humble judgment so as to admit of my giving it my support. During the 17 years I have had a seat in the Council of India no similar procedure has been suggested, though Budgets have on several occasions been opposed to the opinions of the Home Government.

I cannot think it right to delegate the authority of the Council of India to any individual officer however able. It seems to me to be an indirect departure from the axiom hitherto recognized that India should be governed in India. Whatever popular modifications of the Budget might be made would be believed to emanate from the deputed officer, and he would be placed before the public in contrast unfavourably to the Viceroy, whose prestige must be thereby diminished. As far as I can judge of the general policy of the late Budget, and from the speech of the Viceroy, I am not, as at present informed, disposed to condemn it. But not having seen the official proceedings of the Government of India, not being aware of the objections of the Secretary of State, and not having had an opportunity of conferring with my colleagues, I feel myself still constrained to refuse being a party to a measure which, as far as I understand it, is more likely to provoke than prevent a crisis which would deprive India at this moment of the abilities and experience of Lord Northbrook.

When the income tax was discontinued in India contrary to the known unanimous opinion of the Secretary of State and the Council, it was not deemed fitting to reverse the act of the then Viceroy, though I believe it was pronounced to be regretted.

If any alterations are, after full deliberation, required in the present Budget, I think the Viceroy has the right to have an opportunity of making them, and applying such remedy as may seem to him requisite, uncontrolled by anyone delegated from home and vested with some degree of authority to oppose his views.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY.

MINUTE BY GENERAL STRACHEY.

30th September, 1875.

My reason for objecting to the draft of the telegram first proposed to the Council was that it virtually committed the Council to opinions on subjects, the papers relating to which had not been brought before them. Personally, I assent to the views of the Secretary of State, that the new import duty on cotton should not be retained, and that the duties on cotton goods should be further reduced. But I see nothing in the circumstances of the present case to lead me to think that the regular system under which such matters are dealt with by the Secretary of State in Council should be departed from, or that the questions at issue could be more satisfactorily disposed of were Sir Louis Mallet to be sent to India, though his eminent fitness for acting as an adviser on these questions is beyond dispute. As Lord Salisbury, however, appears to think otherwise, it seems to me improper to interpose any obstacle to his acting in the manner he proposed, and I therefore assent to the draft so modified.

(Signed) R. STRACHEY.

MINUTE BY SIR R. MONTGOMERY.

As Vice-President of the Council, and in the chair on 30th September last, I am desirous of stating that, as a matter of fact, the Council did not, as stated in Sir Erskine Perry's dissent, desire to express, upon the materials at that time before it, any disapprobation of Lord Northbrook's tariff; but that it did, as affirmed by Sir Henry Montgomery, sanction the deputation of Sir Louis Mallet to India.

A telegram considered to be confidential was sent to the Council by the Secretary of State, and was discussed with closed doors, and without the recording officer of the Council being present. The majority of the Council considered that, as framed by Lord Salisbury, it might be thought to commit the Council to an opinion on the proposed tariff legislation before the papers on the subject had been laid before them. It was therefore altered so as to state the unfavourable impression of Lord Northbrook's proposals entertained by Lord Salisbury, personally, as then advised, and so as to express the willingness of the Council that Sir Louis Mallet should proceed to India to discuss the whole subject.

That the Viceroy approved the proposal is clear by his reply, in which he states that he heartily concurs with it.

I find nothing in the Act for the better government of India which prevents the Vice-President from putting to the Council an amendment of any proposal submitted to it.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY.

India Office, 19th April 1876.

MINUTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is only necessary for me to supplement Sir R. Montgomery's minute by noting that I was at a distance from London when the above telegram was sent to the Council, and that I was not aware that they had not had the opportunity of reading the papers. The Council altered the telegram by striking out two or three words which might seem to commit them to the opinion on the details of the tariff which I had formed, and in which at a subsequent period they concurred. It is necessary also to observe that the language of Sir Erskine Perry has no relation to the words of the telegram. He objects to "conveying by the telegraphic wire peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India." The telegram conveyed no orders of any kind, peremptory or otherwise, and related to no measures that were being concocted in India at the time.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are unfeignedly the remedies upon which all may rely who are suffering from diseases of the skin, scrofula, scurvy, ulcerations, and bad legs. When the warmth of the weather unduly determines blood to the skin, all these complaints assume a worse appearance, and the system becomes more harassed unless Holloway's Ointment be applied to check increasing inflammation and to soothe the excited nerves. No knowledge, beyond that contained in the "directions for use," is required for using this cooling Unguent, which always acts beneficially. Thousands afflicted with "bad legs," who were slowly sinking under their sufferings, have been rescued from their perilous position (after all curative means seemed powerless) by persevering with Holloway's medicine.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL KAUFMANN.

MOSCOW, 24TH MAY.

General Kaufmann passed through here yesterday. He is returning to his post as Governor of Khokand.

THE DAIRA BONDS.

ALEXANDRIA, 25TH MAY.

An important decree affecting the Daira bondholders has been decided by the tribunal, consolidating the Daira bonds, as invalid against foreigners.

THE RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM—SEMI PANIC ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, 25TH MAY.

There was a semi panic on the Stock Exchange to-day caused by the general anxiety on account of Eastern affairs.

The Porte refuses, though unofficially, to take [illegible] of Prince Gortschakoff's Memorandum [illegible] at Berlin and will reject it unless modified.

DEPARTURE OF MR. WILSON FOR EGYPT.

Mr. Rivers Wilson leaves London to-day to take up his post in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

THE DISCOVERY SHIP CHALLENGER.

Her Majesty's steam corvette Challenger has arrived at Spithead from her two years' cruise on particular service.

OBITUARY—General Sir G. Bowles G. C. B. and Mr. Henry Kingsley.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been depressed.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account	96.
Bar Silver	52.

The sum of £140,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Romulus, Xantho, and Guy Mannering.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 25TH MAY, 10-25 A.M.

H. M. S. Diamond, from Colombo, arrived yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—25TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W.; thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 6, thermometer 85, barometer 30·3.

MANGALORE, 4-58 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., ther. min. 84.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. S. E., thermometer 90, barometer 29-84.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. strong, thermometer 94.

THE P. & O. s. s. Mongolia, which leaves on Monday next for China, takes out 233 boxes of silver bars valued at six lacs of rupees.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Queen has bestowed the title of G.C.S.I. on the Governor of Madras as well as His Excellency of Bombay.

THERE is reason to believe that no despatch was received by the Government of India in reference to the Royal Titles Bill by the mail delivered in Simla on Sunday.

A NATIVE paper calmly announces, without any comment upon the catastrophe, that "Lord Lytton has committed suicide. He is said to have been insane." All is fish that comes to a native paper's net.

IN the district of North Arcot, during the year 1875-76, the extent of land under dry cultivation was 3,93,720 acres assessed at 6,90,527, that under wet was 1,92,607 acres assessed at Rs. 11,96,644 or a total of 5,86,327 acres assessed at Rs. 18,87,171. This shows a decrease of 49,634 acres compared with the preceding year.

THE Pasha of Bagdad sometimes pays his officials in—soap! He obtains a large consignment from Constantinople *via* the Suez Canal, and forces it on the acceptance of his subordinates in lieu of their proper pay in coin. Some Anglo-Indian officials of rank, remarks the *Madras Mail*, who pay for information for which they obtain the whole credit in soft soap that costs and means nothing, will perhaps admire the sagacity of the Pasha.

RUMOURS have circulated about the prevalence of discontent among the engine-drivers of the East Indian Railway but an up-country contemporary states very confidently that it is asserted on the best authority that the drivers are perfectly contented, being tried men, in whom complete reliance is placed by their employers. And they have justified this confidence by showing themselves willing and ready in recently working away an unusually heavy traffic of seeds, wheat, and other grains from Cawnpore and its neighbourhood.

IT is said that Colonel Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs, who is now at home is making arrangements for transferring the telegraphs on the Indian Railways to the Government of India. This plan has already been adopted on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi and the G. I. P. Railways, and it seems probable that the other lines of railway will also soon adopt it. The carrying out of these arrangements will be merely a question of account between the companies and the Government, and will not involve any serious re-organization of the Telegraph Department.

THE extent of coffee cultivation in Wynaad has increased from 7,275 acres in 1860-61 to 32,180 acres in 1874-75. The total value of the land under cultivation is £965,430, and the amount expended annually in coolies' wages alone is £182,500; other expenses in connection with cultivation, carriage and shipment of crops, amounting to £100,000. There are altogether 117 European planters, 16 of whom are in North Wynaad, 74 in South Wynaad, and 27 in South-East Wynaad. The total revenue of the Wynaad Taluq from all sources has increased from Rs. 2,00,886-2-3 in 1871-72 to Rs. 2,31,971-10-9 in 1874-75.

THE Socotra which arrived in the Madras roads on Sunday morning has on board two boys, who were rescued from slavery on the Zanzibar coast. The B. I. S. N. Co., the *Madras Times* states, intend to train them to be useful in the office at Calcutta, and afterwards to employ them in a like manner at Zanzibar. The boys are genuine negroes, with wide flat noses, short woolly curly hair, jet black skins, and wide mouths, generally open with a good humoured grin. They cannot be more than nine or ten years of age. They are strongly built, and well formed. One stands 4 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 83 lbs., the other is 4 feet 1 inch, and weighs 73 lbs. At present, though they have made the round by Aden, Kurrachee and Bombay, the only word in use in India, which they can speak and appear to understand is "Salaam." They chatter away to each other in their native language, whatever that may be. They practice a sort of dance to which they keep time with their hands.

AT the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. de Lesseps, who has been spending five months in Egypt, stated that Port Said was no longer in danger of silting up. It would be useless to lengthen the breakwaters—a hazardous operation, as one breakwater might modify the currents of a whole region. The dredging machine was at work regularly enough to preserve the necessary depth of the Canal. The last year's dredging had not yet been filled up by the deposits of sand, and two large vessels, the Serapis of 5,110 tons, and an English frigate drawing nearly eight metres of water, had recently passed without difficulty. As to the current in the Canal, in winter the excess of water brought by the lakes produced a northern current to the Mediterranean while in summer, evaporation, lowering the lakes, led to a southern current. Rain formerly unknown in the vicinity of the Red Sea now fell almost every fortnight, and vegetation was springing up even on the Asiatic side, which must be due to the rain. The ruins of splendid buildings have been found on the site of an ancient town of Rameses.

THE Mellus schism which has disturbed the peace of the Roman Catholic Churches on the Malabar Coast has reached a crisis which must speedily determine the controversy. The Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, Visitor Apostolic to the Syrian Churches in Malabar who lately arrived from Bombay in Cochin on a special mission from the Pope, was to leave Cochin for Mananam o Sunday last. The daten fixed for the Convocation is the 23rd May. We are told by the *Cochin Argus*, a Catholic paper, that it is expected that there will be present above three hundred of the Syrian clergy as well as some of the principal of the laity. Documents printed in Latin and Malayalam have been despatched by His Lordship to all the Syrian Churches, and in these Bishop Elias Mellus is declared to be not a lawful Bishop, save of the diocese of Akra, and he is accused of unlawfully and arrogantly claiming to be Archbishop of Malabar. He is also accused of having published a false and forged letter from the Pope and of using fraudulent means to acquire a position he could not legally obtain. The disputes and schism raised by this person Bishop Meurin has left Bombay to finally settle.

THE *Madras Times* makes the following remarks upon a case in Madras which has attracted a good deal of notice there and also in other places:—"It seems a pity that so much argument should be wasted over a mere clerical error in Mr. Spencer's endorsement, refusing to let Mr. Fowler have summonses against certain persons, who had charged him with assault, for perjury and conspiracy. Both here and at a distance, writers have marvelled at the logic which enabled the Assistant Magistrate to refuse the summonses 'under Section 460 of the C. C. P.,' which sets forth that a man once tried for an offence cannot be tried again for it; but it has been quite obvious to every one who took the trouble to look into the matter that the Assistant Magistrate, or his clerk, had by a slip of the pen, written sec. 460 instead of sec. 468, which enacts that no charge, such as Mr. Fowler makes can be entertained without the previous sanction of the Court. It seems, on the face of it, a great hardship that such sanction should not be granted. The Court dismissed the charge of assault against Mr. Fowler, on account of the inherent badness of the evidence, and of course, without hearing Mr. Fowler's testimony. That gentleman now alleges that he is in a position to prove perjury and conspiracy against his accuser and his witnesses, and it certainly seems desirable, on public grounds, that the case should be heard. The section is intended to prevent constant recriminatory suits by persons of little responsibility, and not, we should think, to prevent a responsible person, like Mr. Fowler, from having his charges at least heard. That gentleman, of course, made a mistake when he wrote to the Magistrate instead of laying a complaint in due form; and if it be the case that he has not yet remedied that mistake, by applying to be allowed to withdraw his letter and to substitute a formal complaint, the public cannot know whether or not the Assistant Magistrate has refused to entertain the complaint—whether it is kept out of Court on the ground of form or of substance. This is a great pity, for the question is an important one, both to Mr. Fowler and to the public."

THE *Pioneer* makes a very serious blunder in the following statement, which must have been inspired by some Olympian spirit:—"At a time when the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta were abusing the tariff regulations of 1875, and sowing the seeds of all those false impressions on the subject, which gave rise afterwards to so much bad feeling in England, we ventured to predict that the manufacturing and commercial interests in this country, which for the moment fancied themselves aggrieved, would ultimately come to understand the subject better, and recognise the perfect soundness and the honest regard for the welfare of India which underlay the legislation they then impugned. This change of feeling has come to pass more promptly even than might have been anticipated. In the address to Lord Northbrook which the Bombay Chamber forwarded to him on his departure, and to which he has since replied from Aden, the Tariff Act of 1875 is spoken of in terms of unreserved admiration. The Chamber has now no language too warm to applaud the measure which it represented to the world at first as concocted *in camera* by officials unable to understand mercantile requirements, and availing themselves of the seclusion of Simla to conspire against the interess of the commercial classes. Certainly it is better to give up a bygone belief altogether, when it is discovered to be unsound, than to try and compromise between it and the right view; but under the circumstances, and considering all the undeserved reproach which has been levelled against the Government of India out here and at home in connection with the Tariff Act, the Bombay Chamber, while about it, had confessed its conversion with even better grace, if it had added some little expression of regret for having been so wrong-headed and angry in the beginning." Every mercantile man in Bombay or Calcutta knows that neither the Bombay nor Calcutta Chamber of Commerce ever thought of passing one word of censure on Lord Northbrook for the Tariff Act of 1875, though they did find fault with the 5 per cent. duty on raw cotton; but with regard to that they objected only to the principle on which that duty was imposed, knowing well that it never would be a reality. In the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce passed at the annual meeting held on the 19th October 1875 the Chamber used these words:—"The wise and liberal policy which the new Indian Tariff Act inaugurates has, with the exception of one item, been received with satisfaction by nearly all classes throughout the empire." Again in November last when Lord Northbrook was in Bombay the Chamber concluded their address to His Lordship in these words:—"We desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gratitude with which we in common with the community generally of the Presidency received the Indian Tariff Act of 1875." These quotations show clearly what the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has all along been on the Tariff Act of 1875. The *Pioneer* has incautiously adopted the Simla inspiration, hoping that some one might believe the erroneous statements, but the hope is groundless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·796
Temperature of the Air	86 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·8
Minimum do. do	81·9
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Govind Ramjee, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Edward Ford, of the ship Knight Companion, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

THEFT AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.—William Dalton, a native Christian, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of the Rev. Luke Rivington, with stealing a Bible, valued at Rs. 10, the property of that gentleman. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th May 1876 was Rs. 57,29,704; add silver received during the week Rs. 8,51,688. The sum of Rs. 13,00,084 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 52,81,308. There is in addition 18,23,248 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Two Iranee Parsees, shurbut shopkeepers, named Rustom Byramjee and Byram Sorabjee, the former having his shop at Curset jee Sooklajee Street, and the latter at Upper Duncan Road, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Chislett and Mr. Constable Millard, with selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced they were both adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25 each.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd May, was 389, being 70 less than in the preceding week, 50 more than the total of the week ending 25th May 1875, and 47 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 55, or 31 less than last week, against 9 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 34 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 30·26.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday evening at Warree Bunder on view of the body of Buknak Budnak. Deceased was a labourer, employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company at the Warree Bunder station, where deceased with two others whilst engaged in examining the axle boxes of the wheels of a waggon by the means of a screw jack, the waggon suddenly tilted over and fell on to the deceased and crushed him to death. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally crushed under the body of a railway waggon.

MAJOR MORAY, OF HER MAJESTY'S 26TH REGIMENT N. I.—In our last issue we stated that Major Moray's case was dismissed by Major A. T. Spens, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, which was brought against that officer by a Bengalee *moochee*. In dismissing the case, His Worship informed Major Moray that the charge of cheating was not proved against him, nor did anything transpire in the course of events derogatory to his character during the inquiry. We understand that a letter to the above effect was also written to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 26th Regiment Native Infantry.—*Poona Observer*.

CHOLERA AT KALADGHEE.—The Collector of Kaladghee reports that cholera is prevailing with great fatality in the northern part of his Collectorate from whence it is spreading in the direction of Sholapore. No time ought to be lost by the civil authorities in adopting vigorous sanitary and preventive measures in anticipation of the pestilence extending as far northward as the line of rail. It is true that this obligation has been met to a certain extent by the head clerk in the Deputy Surgeon General's Office at Poona, sending off two hospital assistants with a supply of MacDougall's powder and cholera mixture to the afflicted districts. It will doubtless be a matter of great surprise to the public to find the Office of the D. S. G. dependent on the head clerk for authority to organise measures for the sanitary welfare of the population, as no branch of the district more important to the health and comfort of its inhabitants is more thoroughly scrutinized, and beset with greater difficulties in its administration than that which relates to the office of the D. S. G. We feel it to be our duty to respectfully suggest that a competent medical officer be appointed to take charge of it at once, who shall issue fitting instructions for the proper performance of the sanitary work and supervision in the districts at present affected.—*Id.*

A VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following particulars of a very serious accident having taken place at the railway station, and we trust that the Railway Police will not allow the coachmen of hired gharries to escape punishment, as they are in the habit of racing their gharries, to secure passengers:—A very serious accident occurred at the east entrance door of the Poona station on the 19th instant, at 12-30 p. m. It appears that two shigrams, one driven by a Brahmin coachman and the other by a Mahratta, were coming from the city towards the station at a race speed, each trying his utmost to overtake the other. The street men were standing aghast to see these carriages driven so furiously. The result of this was that the latter shigram dashed against the pillar of the entrance door, crushing the top wheels and glass shutters of the carriage to pieces, effecting very serious wounds on the heads of the male and female passengers and a severe cut in the right hand of a girl passenger. The coachman was also found lying near at hand complaining that a bone of his thigh had been broken, but I cannot vouch to this as some of the by-standers considered it a pretence on his part for fear of being prosecuted. No sooner the gharry was upset a very loud noise occurred which brought to the place police peons and all the people that were in the station. The station master and the Royal Family Hotel keepers were also present. The wounded passengers were removed under a shade and appliances were made to wounds. So far are the circumstances of the accident. On enquiry I found the police have let off the gharry-wallah as the complainant did not like to bother himself with the case, but this is very strange; if the police do not take up such matters themselves, the lives of the people are left to the mercy of these gharrywallas. They indulge in these stupid wagers, careless of the safety of the passengers. It is an incontrovertible fact that the responsibility of the safety of the persons while being driven rests on the shoulders of the gharry-walla who has, as it were, impliedly bound himself to carry the passenger safe to his destination for the money he receives; in consideration for this, and if he violates his contract willingly and carelessly, he ought to be dealt with according to law. If the police do not take any cognizance of cases of this nature, I make myself bold to say that they lack in their duty as this accident has occurred in the very threshhold entrance door of the station yard. We don't know what police, either the railway or city, are blameable in this case.—*Id.*

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

A COURT of Petty Sessions was held yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, whereof Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, was Chairman, Messrs Charles Levett Yeats and Wassoodew Pandoorang, Justices of the Peace, sat as members of the said Court.

There was one opium case and three appeals against the assessment of the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

The opium case was first called on for hearing in which a Chinaman, named Jitoo Appoo, stood charged with having in his possession, without being a licensed retailer, a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer, contrary to clauses 3 and 4 of section X. of Regulation 21 of 1827. Mr. R V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; defendant in person. Upon the evidence adduced defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 32, being double the duty and double the value of the opium found in his possession.

The appeals against the assessment of the Municipal Commissioner were next called on for hearing, of which there were three. First that of Bhasker Maneckjee against the rate of assessment on house No. 3, Obelisk Road, was partly gone into and adjourned for further hearing to the 15th proximo. The appellant was ordered to produce his books, bills and accounts relative to the matter at the next hearing. Second, that of Cassinath Wittoba against the rate of assessment on a dhurumsalla owned by the appellant at Mahaluxmee. Third, the appeal of Kursondass Davidass and Dharumdass Davidass, two brothers, joint owners of another dhurumsalla at Mahaluxmee. In respect to the two last appeals, the Municipal Commissioner is said to have considered the two properties as pleasure houses and not dhurumsallas (a building for charitable purposes) and assessed them as such, as it would involve considerable time to solve the question. These two appeals were also adjourned to the next sitting of the Court.

Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, appeared as the Assessor, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner

CRIME IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the resolution of Government passed on the letter from the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, dated 29th February 1876, submiting statements, showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1875:—

RESOLUTION.—In reviewing that part of this report which relates to crime, it will be convenient to consider separately (1) the nature and number of the crimes reported, (2) the distribution of these crimes among the different classes of the community, and (3) the action of the Police and Judicial officers in respect of these crimes.

2. The total number of offences reported in 1875 was 14,547. The number in the previous year was 47 less. This very slight difference in the totals of the two years does not call for notice; a comparison of the details will be made below, but here it may be observed that the virtual equality of the totals does not proceed from a general equality in the details but in the resultant of two considerable fluctuations, namely, a serious rise in the number of offences implying dishonesty, and a large fall in the number of offences relating to the public peace (see below sections 8 and 15). The rise and fall cannot be regarded as of equal importance, for no doubt a large portion of the offences relating to the public peace consists of petty offences under the Police Act.

3. In order to show with any clearness the increase or diminution from year to year of the various kinds of crime it will be necessary to group them in a way different to that adopted in Statement A., in which offences so similar as causing hurt to extort property and robbery come under different classes, while offences so unlike as murder and defamation, assault and adultery all come under one class. For the present purpose offences may more conveniently be grouped as in the following sections:—

4. *Offences against the State.*—These consist chiefly of offences relating to coin and stamps. There is a marked decrease this year, only 9 offences having been brought to light in place of 27 last year.

5. *Offences by Public Servants.*—Only five such offences were tried in 1874 and only two in 1875. This is a circumstance highly creditable to the large bodies of public servants on duty in Bombay.

6. *Offences against Public Justice*—These consist chiefly of disobedience to the orders of public servants. The number rose from 194 in 1874 to 206 in 1875.

7. *Public Nuisances.*—The number of these rose nearly ten per cent. from 608 to 665.

8. *Offences relating to the Public Peace.*—These consist chiefly of affrays and other disorderly or indecent conduct in the public streets. The number has fallen from 774 in 1874 to 479 this year. From the report for 1874 it appears that in that year there was an increase of 238 persons charged with indecent behaviour. Probably, therefore, special attention was given to the offence that year, and the consequent improvement in conduct may partly account for the great fall apparent this year. No explanation of the remarkable fluctuation is suggested in Mr. Cooper's report.

9 *Offences relating to Religion.*—It is a fact highly creditable to the good feeling and tolerance of the six hundred thousand citizens of Bombay that, numerous and different as are the religious creeds prevailing among them, not a single offence relating to religion has been reported either this year or last year.

10 *Annoyance, &c., through drunkenness.*—There appears a decrease of this offence. There were 2,359 cases reported in 1875 to 2,522 in 1874. But from the nature of the offence the number of persons charged is of more moment than the number of offences. 3,563 persons were charged in 1875 and 4,003 in 1874.

11. *Municipal Offences*.—The number fell from 3,314 in 1874 to 3,229 in 1875. The previous year showed a decrease also. The very large number (2,880) of Municipal complaints withdrawn seems to imply want of management on the part of the Municipal officers.

12. *Murder, Culpable Homicide, actual or attempted.*—The number was 12 in 1873, 7 in 1874, and 5 in 1875. Only one of the five cases amounted to actual murder.

13. *Rape*—Two instances were reported this year and two the year before.

14. *Hurt of all kinds, Wrongful restraint and confinement, Assault, Intimidation, Kidnapping, &c.*—The number of these offences has diminished from 2,551, in 1874 to 2,518 in 1875. They are nearly all cases of simple assault. Among them were only three cases of grievous hurt and only six are entered as hurt. It is presumed that many offences which would amount to voluntarily causing hurt under the Penal Code are treated as assault under Section 37 of the Police Act.

15. *Theft, Robbery, House-breaking Cheating, &c.*—The number of these offences has risen from 2,350 in 1874 to 2,723 in 1875, which is a matter of concern. The rise is most marked in the case of thefts, especially thefts in which the value of the property stolen was less than Rs. 50. There were 280 more such offences reported this year than in 1874. At the same time it is remarkable that the number of persons charged with such offences was only nine more than in 1874. A substantial increase appears also in the number of larger thefts and of the offences of dishonestly receiving stolen property, of criminal misappropriation of property and criminal breach of trust. The offences under this head are not of such a character that the increase in the number of cases reported can be attributed to increased activity of the Police in ascertaining the occurrence, for such offences are no doubt almost always reported by the persons injured. And the fact that the property stolen in 1875 was more than double in value that of the previous year confirms the conclusion that a serious increase of this kind of crime has taken place. At the same time the proportion of stolen property recovered is creditable to the efficiency of the Police. They recovered nearly 70 per cent. of the property stolen. They were most successful in recovering in the cases of ordinary theft, in which more than two-thirds of the property was recovered. Of property obtained by house-breaking and property dishonestly received from thieves rather more than one-third was recovered. It is not understood how when property has been stolen and passed to another person and the theft and the receiving are separately tried and the offences separately entered in Statement A, the entering of the property as twice recovered is avoided. The Commissioner of Police should report upon this.

16. *Criminal Trespass and Mischief.*—The number of these offences has risen from 141 in 1874 to 164 in 1875.

17. *False Evidence, False Complaints, Forgeries, &c.*—There were 70 cases under this head, but among them are included 27 cases of the minor offence of making frivolous or vexatious complaints. The instances of giving or fabricating false evidence were 30 in number. In the previous year the total number of offences under this head was rather greater (76) and the proportion of the more serious offences greater.

18. *Defamation*—There were 18 such cases in 1874 and only 7 in 1875.

19. *Offences relating to Marriage or to Illicit intercourse.*—These were 86 in number, or one more than last year. A large majority of them consist of the offence of enticing away a married woman with a criminal intent. But only one out of 67 persons so charged was convicted. Eight persons were charged with adultery and 17 with making unlawful marriages, but none were convicted.

20. *Offences under Special Laws (other than Municipal.)*—These are principally breaches of laws relating to hackery conveyance, seamen and shipping, excise, and gambling. The number was 844 in 1874 and 842 this year. Such a result as that shown in paragraph 35 of Mr. Cooper's report needs some explanation, as it seems unlikely that an increase of 137 offences of such a nature as torturing animals should give only 20 more offenders.

21. A still more general view of the state of crime in Bombay may be taken by roughly grouping the offences in the following five classes; (1) offences of which the principal feature is violence done to the human person, (2) offences of which the principal feature is dishonest gain, (3) offences which, without violence or dishonesty, are meant to annoy, (4) offences which, without any intention to injure any particular persons, show a disregard of public interests and public authority, (5) offences implying immorality in the restricted sense in which that word is often used. The table in the margin shows the offences thus classified for 1874 and 1875, and comparing the two years, the striking phenomena are an increase of dishonesty and a decrease of disorderliness.

Offence of	1874.	1875.
Violence	2,560	2,525
Dishonesty	2,453	2,802
Annoyance	159	171
Insubordination	8,261	7,782
Immorality	85	86

22. The population of Bombay, is about 6,44,400 persons. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates in 1875 was 20,395, or something more than three per cent. The number has been decreasing of late years. It was much less in 1872 than in 1871; it rose slightly in 1873; fell considerably in 1874 and again this year. Comparing the numbers of offenders from each large division of the community with the size of the division gives a result favourable in the case of the Hindus and Parsis and unfavourable in the case of the Mahomedans. The Hindus form 65 per cent. of the population, but only 51 per cent. of the offenders are Hindus. The Mahomedans are 21 per cent. of the population, and 28 per cent. of the offenders are Mahomedans. The Parsis are 6½ per cent. of the population, and little more than 4 per cent. of the offenders are Parsis. A substantial decrease in the number of male and substantial increase in that of female offenders both Hindu and Mahomedan is remarkable.

23. A similar comparison in the case of the Europeans gives a very lamentable result. They constitute little more than one per cent. of the population, but furnish more than six per cent. of the offenders. And the number of European offenders is increasing: there was a slight increase last year, and a very large one this year.

24. The number of juvenile offenders brought before the Magistrates this year is unusually large, namely, 231. In 1874 it was only 142 and in the two preceding years about 180.

25. The Courts convicted 12,695, of the 20,395 persons brought before them, that is 62 per cent. But if the number of persons against whom the complaints made were withdrawn be deducted, the percentage is raised to over 86 per cent. The number of cases withdrawn is very large. The Municipality withdrew complaints against 2,880 persons, and private persons after being granted a summons or warrant withdrew their complaints in 3,456 cases, and in the cases of 310 persons brought up by the Police the complainants withdrew their complaints.

26. But the most important ratio as evidence of the discrimination of the Police in making arrests is that of the number of persons sent up by the Police to the number of those of them convicted. The Police brought up 12,189 persons, and 10,944, or nearly 90 per cent. were convicted. This result speaks well for the discretion and carefulness of the Police.

27. The punishment of death was inflicted in one instance only during the year. The convict was a Parsi who murdered his father by stabbing him with a knife. There were five executions the previous year. Five persons were transported in 1875; no one was so punished in 1874. It is remarkable and not to be accounted for by the statistics of crime for the period that the punishment of rigorous imprisonment was awarded in 221 fewer instances in 1875 than in 1874. The total amount of the fines of 1875 also is much less than in the preceding year. And fewer persons were whipped in 1875. The number was 4 and the offence in nearly all the cases theft.

28. The number of inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the year was 365, which is 55 in excess of the preceding year. Out of these 365 cases in five the death was homicidal, in 73 it was suicidal, in 66 it was found to be from natural causes, and in 11 the cause was excessive drinking. This leaves 210 deaths attributed to accident. The only class of accident under which any large portion of this number comes is that of accidental drowning of which there were fifty instances. Thirty-one persons were drowned in tanks and wells: twenty six of these cases occurring where there was a parapet wall and only five where there was no parapet wall.

29. Fifty-five fires occurred during the year, destroying property estimated at Rs. 1,21,406. Only one life, that of a child of 5 years, was lost in these fires.

30. The total strength of the Police force at the commencement of the year was 1,408, of which 278 were Government and 1,130 Municipal Police. The number of dismissals was 35. Only three men resigned the service during the year. Government quite concur in Mr. Cooper's remarks that the state of order maintained during His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay, when all the members of the force were kept so constantly on duty and the numbers of strangers in the city was so great, reflects the highest credit upon the Police.

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

"THE STREET CRIES OF BOMBAY."

WHEN a writer takes up a subject such as that indicated by the title above quoted, it may reasonably be required of him that however superficial, or imperfect his knowledge of it may be, he will at least not actually mislead his readers by giving them, as facts, statements which can only have originated in his own fertile imagination. Some time ago a Calcutta magazine, Mookerjee's, we believe, published an article on the "Street Cries of Calcutta," and forthwith some ignorant but aspiring Hindoo rushes into print in the columns of *Native Opinion*, and gives to the public what he leads us to suppose, is a description of the street-criers of Bombay and their avocations. How utterly incompetent the author of this article is, to perform the task he has undertaken, we propose to show by correcting a few of his blunders—blunders which would be unpardonable if committed by a foreigner, much more so when originating with a native who should be perfectly familiar with such a subject. A good article may be written by a man who possesses no special knowledge of his subject, but our author not only possesses no special knowledge, but knows less of his subject than the youngest coolie boy in Bombay.

Of the English used in the article it would be unnecessary to speak, since English not being the mother tongue of the writer—a fact plainly evident—minor faults on this head might easily be pardoned were there any counter-balancing merits, but there is no merit whatever in the article to which we now refer, and the author's syntax would disgrace a tramway conductor. In the first paragraph he uses the relative phrase "to other localities," without an antecedent. In the next paragraph he says that the "old clo'" of Bombay buys "school-books which wicked boys sell him *for a trifle, and everything else*." So much for his grammar; now for his facts.

This highly intelligent gentleman informs us that the old clo' of Bombay, cries "*Juna kappra, jerri purrana, batli.*" Now, it so happens that each of these is a distinct cry used by men following different occupations. *Jauna kopra*, is the cry of the man who buys old cotton, cloth, clothes, &c. The *jerri purana wallah*, as his name indicates, is the purchaser of old "*jerri-kopra*," *i. e.*, clothes made from *jerri kopra*, a kind of *resham*, the cheap gaudy coloured silk made in the Bombay mills and elsewhere, and worn by the Parsees, Khojah Mussulmans, and some others, as trouserings, &c. This man very seldom consents to buy any other kind of stuff. The cry of *botli* speaks for itself. Nor are our author's remarks on the morality of these men at all merited by facts. There are black sheep among them no doubt, but the Police Court records will show that, considering the temptations to commit petty larcenies which fall in their way, these men are on the whole quite the reverse of what our author wishes to make them appear.

Garodis, or serpent-charmers, do *not* carry goats or monkeys round with them, as asserted; and the *garodi* proper is perfectly distinct from the *mungoose-walla*. The former plays with his snakes and professes to make them dance, while the latter does nothing of the kind, but gets up an impromptu contest between a snake and a *mungoose*, (not a "*munguess*.")

The *Koprawalla* is never a Parsee, indeed Parsees do not hawk anything. Nor do the Hindoo and Mussulman vendors supply "all kinds of textile fabrics," but confine themselves almost entirely to *dhotars, sarees*, handkerchiefs, and cotton cloths. The "enormous basket" of our author is another fiction, the *kopra* being generally carried on the coolie's head, or if small in quantity on the vendor's shoulder. These men are generally Bhattias, or Banians, any other Hindoos thus employed being generally men engaged by the proprietor of a shop to sell on his account. A few Konkanee Mussulmans also follow this trade.

Chari-gulabs are *not* "sweet strings, a foot or more in length, and looking like so many worms which children appear to be very fond of;" nor do they dangle "ostentatiously and appetizingly from a small box" carried by the vendor; they are the common sugar-stick, coloured sticks of various compounds of sugar, &c. resembling a pencil in shape, but much larger, and they are laid assorted side by side, in a small tin tray which the vendor carries on his arm, or suspends in his front, by a string passed over his neck exactly as the English "sweety-man" hangs his more pretentious board.

We have already said that the Parsees do not engage in hawking, and that might be sufficient, but that we find our author making the same blunder a second time, and this where the merest griff could hardly be mistaken. He says, "the man who shouts *tazah mithaye, garram mithaye* is generally an Erani Parsee!" Whereas he is an Irani Mussulman of the Shiah sect, or as they are more commonly termed in Bombay (though incorrectly) a Mogul. The cry given for this man is by no means his most popular one, nor the one most generally used, which is *bahut achchha banaya, bahut mitha pakaya*, (lit—very well made, prepared very sweet), *taza mithai, garm mithai*, (fresh sweet-meat, hot sweet-meat) being much more limited in its application is not so common, and is moreover seldom heard except about the time of sunset, or an hour or two after.

The *ganderi-walla* does not sell *ladus, burfis*, &c., but as his name and cry indicates *ganderi*, *i. e. ganna*, or sugar-cane, peeled and cut into pieces about an inch long. *Barfi* being a white jelly-like kind of sweetmeat made from milk, is not of a consistency which would admit of its being carried in a basket; it is, however, hawked through the streets by a few Mussulmans and Hindoos, on a metal *rikabee* or dish. The *ganderi-walla* rarely sells anything but the sugar-cane, but now and then they may be seen with *phulli* in their baskets.

In his last paragraph this intelligent scribe again resolves a trinity into unity and makes the soda-water vendor, the *barf-walla* and the ice-cream seller into one! No doubt, the boy or man (generally the former) who cries "sod'water, lem'lade," generally carries ice as well, but there is nevertheless the *barf-walla* proper who sells nothing else. Our author says that only Madrassees vend ice-cream. There may be a few Madrassees employed in this business, but the majority of the men so engaged are Bombay Mussulmans. Nor does the ice-cream-*walla's* stock consist of "lumps of ice enveloped in a mass of sawdust." The coolie, who invariably accompanies him carries a wooden box in which is a tin apparatus, which can be got in almost any tin-ware shop in Bombay; and with the aid of which the ice-cream is prepared by the vendor who from time to time, stops on his way for that purpose.

With regard to the paragraph which treats of "beggars," it is a good sample of the writer's incompetency, without a word as to the Mahomedan *Fakeers, Miskins, Hafiz*, &c. or the numerous Hindoo and other classes of beggars, he utters a commonplace remark or two on blind and dumb beggars, without a word as to the great distinctions which the caste system produces amongst them.

The subject which this illiterate scrawler has taken in hand is one from which not merely an interesting article might be derived, but one from an adequate treatment of which, much valuable information could be got—information which would throw considerable light on the manner, customs and life of the people of all creeds and many conditions, who are concerned either as buyers or sellers in the street criers of Bombay. It is then much to be regretted that such a dabbler should step into the field to take the pen out of the hand of more competent writers, and it is the duty of the press to expose and discountenance such ignorance and incompetency as that shown in the article we have just criticised.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A SLIGHT DIFFICULTY.

WE invite opinions on the following rather puzzling cases. We think, as Mark Twain says, that we have got our heroes into a pretty considerable fix.

1. A storekeeper on a certain railway is one day sitting in his verandah, when a peon not dressed like a regular chuprassie comes up and asks if he is X sahib. The reply being in the affirmative, the man hands him an envelope without any address, and says he was to hand this to him. On the storekeeper opening the envelope he finds Rs. 300 in notes without any letter or writting whatever. He asks the peon "who sent him?" and the man names a rich native contractor who happens at the time to be applying for a store contract. What should the storekeeper do?

2. The storekeeper immediately sends to the contractor returning the money. The contractor indignantly denies all knowledge of the transaction and sends back the Rs. 300. Meantime the peon has disappeared. What should the storekeeper do?

3. The storekeeper goes to his direct superior, relates the circumstances, hands him the Rs. 300, and begs to be relieved of all responsibility in the matter. What should the superior do?

4. The superior determines to devote Rs. 100 to public charity, Rs 100 to a forthcoming popular entertainment, and Rs. 100 to a private fund for the benefit of his subordinates. He is, however, at a loss how to denominate his subscription, whether by his own name, or his official title, or anonymously. There are obvious difficulties in all three ways.

5. The story comes accidentally to the ears of the Deputy Commissioner who directs the Police to claim the money for legal investigation as unclaimed property. The superior replies that the property is not unclaimed as he received it in a specific way from his subordinate, the storekeeper. The storekeeper on being called on to produce the money states that he has formally handed it to his official superior, and that in fact the money was said to be sent to him, and that as it reached him it could not be said to be unclaimed property. What should the Police do?

6. The superior meantime spends the money as above indicated, but a few days after, a native sub-contractor (who has sometimes worked under the first mentioned contractor) comes forward to say that it is all a mistake; that he was sending the money to the big contractor, and a letter on business to the storekeeper, and the peon (who again turns up) picked up the wrong envelope before it was addressed, and he will be much obliged by the return of the notes, the numbers of which he gives in his application. He says that the peon named the big contractor because it looked grander and because he really was over his master. The peon is only a stupid coolie, and should er forgiven; but as the storekeeper acknowledges to eceiving the money he must be held responsible for it. The superior declines to refund. What is the storekeeper to do? The native alleges that he did not receive it in his official capacity and threatens to sue him.

7. The police declare this story a swindle and get a warrant for the money. The storekeeper also applies to his superior for the money saying, he is obliged to reassume the responsibility of it as he is legally advised that it is clearly not an official matter. The superior, if he satisfies everybody, must pay Rs. 300 to the Police, Rs 300 to the storekeeper and Rs. 300 to the funds mentioned. What is he to do?

8. What is he to do when next the storekeeper comes to him with money he cannot account for?—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

COOLING, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING are the effects of Rowlands' Kalydor on the face and hands of ladies, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust; it eradicates all sunburn, freckles, tan, &c. Rowlands' Eukonia will be found by ladies to be the best toilet powder ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles.—Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla & Fort, also at Poona.

RACE LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

WE are to be made virtuous, and must have no more cakes, or ale, or Derby Sweeps! It seems that the Director General of the Post Office, in his last report, adverted to the "demoralizing effect produced on Post Office employés by the constant transmission of money in unregistered covers in reply to Raffle and Lottery Advertisement." Accordingly the Government of Madras were, last March, requested by the Government of India to consider the propriety of taking steps to check the publication of such advertisements. With regard to this alleged demoralization of Post Office employés, the Officiating Postmaster-General, Madras, states that he is "not aware of any instance of complaint of the abstraction from or loss of an unregistered letter posted in this Presidency to the 'Secretary, Derby Sweep' or some such designation." In one instance the sender inquired about the disposal of a registered letter which was found to have been duly delivered to the addressee. It appears, however, from the Administration Report on the Post Offices of India for 1874-75, that in one case where fifty such covers had been undoubtedly tampered with, no complaint of loss had been made. The Advocate-General writes:—"Government has the matter entirely in its own hands. A notice to the newspapers that 294-A would for the future be enforced, and that Government would in each case give the order for prosecution required by Act XXVII of 1870, would put an end to the thing at once." The Government have accordingly directed the Inspector-General of Police to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the Advocate General's suggestion by notifying to all publishers that they will in future be held liable for breach of the law by publication of such advertisements, and by proceeding to prosecute for infraction of the law. The prohibition was issued to the Bengal newspapers nearly a year ago, and we cannot complain at our being also forbidden to open our columns to Sweep Advertisements. But we feel all the same that there is some inconsistency in putting down with a high hand a speculation that promotes a good deal of amusement, and even happiness, for no better cause than that some Post Office officials are incapable of resisting the temptation to become thieves. The Government might with almost equal justice order the suppression of Banks, since those institutions are constantly receiving money in unregistered covers. We may, however, thank the local Government for withholding the prohibition until persons so disposed have had time to make their little investments in this year's Derby Sweeps.

THE MAYO COLLEGE AT AJMERE.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Mayo College at Ajmere, the Rajpootana Harrow, is accumulating aristocratic pupils in a very satisfactory way. The first of Major St. John's disciples, the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar, went into residence at Ajmere in October last. During the following month seven more were sent by the Maharajah of Jaipur, and six came from Joudhpore, the younger brother of the Maharajah being among the number. At present, there are twenty-three pupils at the College, and there are reasons for hoping that the Oodeypore Durbar will shortly send a further reinforcement. This will be peculiarly welcome for example's sake. As yet there is no enthusiasm for the college among the Chiefs of Rajpootana generally, and a certain amount of benevolent pressure has probably been brought to bear on the fathers of the boys actually at the college, in order to procure their attendance. But the object in view, the general elevation in character and intelligence of the future generation of Chiefs throughout a great province, would amply justify the exercise of some little influence from above. Until this year the Mayo College has been little more than a project; but now it is a solid reality, and one of the most wholesome institutions among all the philanthropic establishments of British origin in India. Whether education ought, as a general rule, to be conferred on an elect few in high perfection, or distributed in diluted form over a large surface, is a question which people whose sympathies lead them to take opposite sides will never agree about; but there can be no disagreement as to the wisdom of taking especial pains with the culture of boys destined when they become men to exercise political or social influence over large numbers of their countrymen. Culture, it may be observed in passing, is an expression hardly quite applicable to the present condition of the young Rajpootana Chiefs. Few of them have had any previous knowledge of English before coming to the Mayo College, and many grown youths of an age to be reading Greek plays, or granding at the differential calculus if they had been born in England, have been found absolutely unable either to read or write. Pupils who are almost young men, or who come to college attended by their suites, and have to be dealt with respectfully as Highnesses, but are yet ignorant that *b,a* spells *ba*, must be troublesome to manage and can only be guiled into the paths of knowledge by the exercise of great tact on the part of their instructors. The physical education of the young Chiefs, moreover, exacts as much careful treatment as the other branch. A pack of English boys would of course develope their own games readily enough; but though the Rajpootana Highnesses come of a warlike and a sporting race, they are not players of games by nature, so that racquets, lawn-tennis, fives, and billiards have to be provided for them. The friendly strife of equals involved in playing athletic games ought to have a good moral effect on the Ajmere boys; but one can realize how much coaching they must require during their play hours from the fact that fond as they are said to have become of lawntennis, they are much afraid of playing it in the sun. They will only amuse themselves in the open air early in the morning, or late in the evening.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

(*Times.*)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE first great gathering of the year at head-quarters has passed off with about the usual amount of excitement—perhaps a little less than more—and about its usual crowd. The public, who were supposed to have clamoured for the erection of a Stand at Newmarket, and complained that there was no accommodation for them, did not avail themselves of the new structure to the extent expected, and Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, the refreshment contractors, who have gone to considerable expense in their department, can hardly be satisfied with the present result. But it is early yet to speculate on the failure or success of the new Grand Stand.

The Guineas has been a provokingly difficult race this year to handle. Looked upon throughout the winter as about the greatest certainty for Petrarch ever known, it became, when that horse seemed as good as out of it, a mass of confusion, in which backers, and analysts vainly sought for a clue. When horses are "all together," as the phrase goes, when nearly everything that is going to run has beaten and been beaten by everything else, we are naturally a good deal at sea, and individual fancies become our guides. "The book" tells us nothing, for the form of one week is upset by that of the following one, so we are perforce compelled to listen to rumours of how much this horse has improved and that one gone back, and do the best our judgment tells us. Such has been the state of things this year. How Kaleidoscope had beaten Father Claret and been twice beaten by him; how the second favourite, Great Tom, had been defeated on each occasion that he has run, and how Charon, Julius Cæsar, King Death, Coltness, &c., ran in the fashion that is called "in and out" has already been shown in these columns, and need not now be repeated. When Petrarch changed hands for the large sum of £12,000 some months since, the result was to send him back in the Two Thousand market, a belief being then pretty generally expressed that his new owner would seek to win the race with a horse already his property—Kaleidoscope. Petrarch, however, recovered his position, to lose it again a few weeks ago on being stopped in his work; while his "trial" in the Craven week appeared to have effectually settled his chance. On Tuesday, however, Lord Dupplin backed both his horses, taking 1,500 to 500 about Kaleidoscope and 2,000 to 100 about Petrarch. This morning a reaction set in in the quondam favourite's favour, and people began to say that as he won the Middle Park Plate when only half fit, why should he not win the Guineas in similar circumstances? When seen in the paddock, too, he looked so immeasurably superior to anything there—the very *beau ideal* of a first-class racehorse—that there was something of a rush to get on him, though by the majority his chance was still contemned.

So many horses were saddled near the post that, in addition to Petrach and Kaleidoscope, we only saw Glacis, Father Claret, and Rosinnante. Kaleidoscope was not much admired, and she was voted too long in the back; but Glacis is a great, fine horse, and the most improved one we saw was father Claret. Julius Cæsar, from a glimpse we caught of him, appeared trained to perfection. The betting underwent little or no change with the exception of Petrach's advance, Kaleidoscope keeping his position very firmly, and 4 to 1 being taken about great Tom. There was a slight delay at the post and one or two breaks away, but Mr. M'George dropped his flag to a good start, Camembert and Julius Cæsar being the first to show, but they had not gone far before Petrarch, in the centre of the course, took up the running, pulling Luke out of the saddle, and it may with truth be said that there was nothing else in the race from this point. Glacis and father Claret were about the first two beaten, and at the Bushes the favourite was evidently in trouble. In vain did Julius Cæsar go on in pursuit of Petrarch, who had not even been asked to gallop, and one of the easiest wins ever seen for a Two Thousand was recorded in Petrarch's favour by three lengths—a great performance and a very great horse. As he won the Middle Park unfit, so he has won the Two Thousand, and in a manner that would seem to show the Derby a mere question of health for him. Directly they passed the post of the stentorian voice of a leading bookmaker was heard offering 2,000 to 1,000 against him for the Epsom race, and we believe that price could not be obtained soon afterwards.

There was but little cheering after the race. Bookmakers who, in the slang phrase, had "taken liberties" with Petrarch were much too hard hit to shout, and backers as a rule stood Kaleidoscope instead of his stable companion. Lord Dupplin, though he backed the winner, as we have before said, stood a very large stake on his other one; while John Dawson had not a sixpence on Petrarch and the money of himself and his friends was on the wrong one. It has been a Two Thousand that will be long remembered in racing annals.

The Prince of Wales's Post Stakes of 150 sovs. each, h. ft., and 25 if declared, for 4-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 10 lb.; fillies, 8st. 5 lb.; winners extra. Cesarewitch Course (2m. 2fur. 28 yards). Six subs.

Prince Soltykoff's Balfe, by Plaudit—Bohemia, 8st. 13 lb. (inc. 2 lb. ex.) (T. Cannon)	W.O.

The May Stakes (Handicap) of 15 sovs. each 10 ft., with 100 added for 3-yr-olds and upwards; winners extra. Rous Course (5 fur. 7 subs.)

Mr. T. Jennings's Quantock, by King of Trumps—Stocking, 5 yrs. 8st. 7 lb. (Mordan)	1
Mr. W. S. Mitchell Innes's Middle Temple, 6 yrs. 9st. (C. Wood)	2
Lord Bradford's Euxine, 3 yrs, 5st. 7 lb. (car. 5st. 12 lb.) (Morgan)	3
Count F. de Lagrange's Eve, 5 yrs. 8st. 4 lb. (Glover)	4

Betting.—7 to 4 each agst Middle Temple and Euxine, and 4 to 1 against Quantock.

Euxine, on the right, made play, with a slight lead of Quantock and Middle Temple, into the Abingdon mile bottom. Here Mordan brought up Quantock, who immediately after headed Euxine, and, defeating the challenge of Middle Temple half way up the hill, won very easily by three parts of a length. There were four lengths between the second and third.

A Post Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for 3-yr-olds colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. D.M. (7 furlongs 210 yards 7 subs.)

Count F. de Lagrange's Gavarni, by Marcellus—Gentille Dame, bred in France (4lb.), 8st. 6lb. (Glover)	1
Mr. W. S. Mitchell Innes's Humboldt, 8st. 5lb. (C. Wood)	2
Lord Durham's Glendale, 8st. 10lb. (Bruckshaw)	3
Mr. Joseph Dawson's Iona, 8st. 5lb. (Wainwright)	4

Betting.—7 to 4 on Glendale, 100 to 30 agst Gavarni, and 100 to 8 agst the other two.

They ran in company for a few strides, when Gavarni came to the front, made the rest of the running, and won very cleverly by a length; a bad third.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3-yr-olds; colts, 8st. 10 lb.; and fillies, 8st. 5 lb. R. M. (1 mile 17 yards.) 74 subs.

Mr. Spencer's Petrarch, by Lord Clifden—Laura, 8st. 10 lb. (Luke)	1
Captain Machell's Julius Cæsar, 8st. 10 lb. (F. Webb)	2
Lord Dupplin's Kaleidoscope, 8st. 10 lb. (Morris)	3
Lord Wilton's Charon, 8st. 10 lb. (Goater)	0
Sir J. D. Astley's The Rascal, 8st 10 lb. (Rossiter)	0
Mr. Baltazzi's Rosinante, 8st. 10 lb. (Parry)	0
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Glacis, 8st. 10 lb. (Chaloner)	0
Lord Falmouth's Great Tom, 8st. 10 lb, (J. Osborne)	0
Lord Falmouth's Fetterlock, 8st. 10lb. (F. Archer)	0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Coltness, 8st. 10 lbs. (T. Osborne)	0
Count F. de Lagrange's M. de Fligny 8st, 10 lb. (Glover)	0
Count F. de Lagrange's Camembert, 8st. 10 lb. (T. Cannon)	0
Lord Lonsdale's King Death, 8st. 10 lb. (Costance)	0
Lord Rosebery's Father Claret, 8st. 10 lb. (Constable)	0

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Kaleidoscope, 4 to 1 agst Great Tom, 8 to 1 agst Glacis, 11 to 1 agst Charon, 12 to 1 agst Julius Cæsar, 14 to 1 agst M. de Fligny, 20 to 1 each agst Father Claret and Patrarch, 33 to 1 agst King Death, 40 to 1 each agst Fetterlock, Coltness, and Rosinante, and 100 to 1 agst The Rascal.

Through the fractiousness of Glacis, Julius Cæsar, and Rosinante, the start was delayed some time, but when the flag was lowered Camembert, wide on the right, got away in advance of Rascal, Julius Cæsar, and Rosinante, while in the centre were seen the colours of Petrarch, Father Claret, Kaleidoscope, Great Tom, and Fetterlock, to whom succeeded Charon, M. de Fligny, and Coltness. As they passed the T. Y. C. ending post Rascal dropped back, and Julius Cæsar was left as the immediate follower of the Frenchman, but in the next 50 yards the latter was beaten, and Luke then brought out Petrarch, who came over Bush-hill with a clear lead of Julius Cæsar, Kaleidoscope, Coltness, and Great Tom, and to this lot the race was now confined. Coming out of the Abingdon Mile-bottom Kaleidoscope was in trouble, and his stable companion at the same time drew away from his followers, and won in a canter by three lengths, half that distance dividing the second and third, with Coltness fourth, close up, Great Tom fifth, M. de Fligny sixth, Camembert seventh, Fetterlock eighth, and Rascal next, with Father Claret and Rosinante in the extreme rear. Time by Bensons chronograph, 3min. 21 sec. The winner was introduced into the market for the Derby, and the highest offer was 6 to 4.

TURKEY, RUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PERA, 27TH APRIL.

COUNT ANDRASSY labours at the pacification of the revolted Turkish Provinces with a zeal and activity which entitle him to greater success than he has hitherto achieved. He has addressed to the Government of the Porte, through Count Zichy, a telegram nearly as long as his original Note. The Austro-Hungarian High Chancellor had heard with dismay that the new Minister of War, Dervish Pasha, meditated an immediate attack on Montenegro, and he loses no time in deprecating a measure fraught, as he justly conceives, with very serious international complications. The Austro-Hungarian Government and the five other Powers interested in the maintenance of peace are, however, so well served by their diplomatic representatives in Pera that the arguments telegraphed by Count Andrassy to Count Zichy had already been urged on the Porte, and with such effect that the Ottoman Government had consented to postpone any hostile measure against Montenegro. The Porte, nevertheless, has not laid aside those extensive preparations by which it hopes to bring the Herzegovinian Insurrection to a successful termination. It was understood that 30 battalions—*i. e.*, 12,000 combatants—were to be concentrated at Scutari, in Albania, close upon the Southern Montenegrin frontier. We are now told that the forces to be assembled on this spot will amount to 30,000 men. On the other side, in and about Gatschko, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is already at the head of a massed force of 50 battalions, or about 20,000 men. The movement of troops from the Straits and the Black Sea is incessant. Four battalions, the 1st and 2nd of the Imperial Guard, and two recently arrived from Beyrout, and quartered at Tach-Kichla, have orders to embark for Scutari. Four transport ships of the Imperial Navy left yesterday for Eregli or Heraclea to take up troops, the destination of which is supposed to be Varna. From Dardanelles the very last man of the Reserve has already been shipped off to the coasts of Dalmatia. Some of the arrangements which had been proposed with a view to an immediate outbreak of hostilities have, however, been abandoned. The War Minister Dervish Pasha, who was expected to proceed at once to Scutari as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, remains for the present at his post; and Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, who was to renew his attempt to re-victual Niksitch from Gatschko at the head of 25 battalions, or 10,000 men, on Tuesday last, the 25th, has put off his operation till to-morrow, or, perhaps, to a later date. All summed up, it seems evident that the Porte has put off without altogether relinquishing those decisive measures by which it hopes to insure the victory over all its enemies.

Ample time is thus left for the work of a benevolent diplomacy. The main interest of the war in Herzegovina turns now upon the relief of the mountain fortress of Niksitch, and, as a test of the pacific intentions of Montenegro, the Porte imposes upon it the duty of furthering that object by allowing the convoys of provisions to go through its territory. Prince Nicholas had already engaged to do so during the late armistice, and it was his alleged breach of that promise, as well as his interference on behalf of the Insurgents during the late encounters which had determined the hostile measures contemplated by the Porte against him. The Prince pleads in his defence, first, that no Montenegrin troops were up in arms against the Turks on the Douga Pass, and that at the utmost some of the adventurers who have volunteered their assistance to the Insurgents from the very outbreak of the movement, could be seen in the ranks of the Herzegovinian combatants; secondly, that what he had bound himself to do during the armistice was not to furnish the provisions by which Niksitch was to be relieved, but merely to allow such provisions as the Turks might send to pass through his territory, and that if the place was not re-victualled, the fault was not his but Ahmed Mukhtar's, who either could not find the provisions or preferred to accomplish his purpose by that expedition from Gatchko, which was at the same time to open his communication with Niksitch and to annihilate the Insurgents who stood in his way. The armistice happened to coincide with the festivities of Holy Week, when his own Mountaineers and those of Herzegovina were at their devotions at the various shrines in both districts, and the Pasha, who had built his hopes of success on the chance of meeting his enemies off their guard, has only himself to thank if he found any Montenegrins mixed up with the revolted subjects of Turkey in the struggle to which he committed himself in the mountain pass. But, whatever may have been the Prince's conduct up to this time, the expectation is now that, yielding to the suggestions of the Austro-Hungarian Government, the Prince will "provide for the revictualling of the fortress of Niksitch through the principality." This, however, should not be taken to the letter. Prince Nicholas had from the beginning offered to allow provisions to be conveyed to the fortress through his territory during the armistice, and only to serve the purposes of the armistice. Only to that extent did he intend that the wants of the garrison and people of the beleaguered place should be supplied, day by day, so as to leave the conditions of the belligerents at the end of the armistice exactly the same as they were upon the suspension of hostilities. It was thus that he understood his duty as neutral, and on those and no other terms he is equally willing to shape his conduct now. Let there be, he says, a new armistice, and so far as he is concerned the subsistence of the defenders of the fortress will be insured, the quantity of provisions to be allowed to go through his territory being proportioned to the stipulated duration of the truce. Further than that he is not likely to meet the demands of the Porte, as, were he to engage to send an unlimited supply of provisions, he would give the Porte an advantage of which the Insurgents, who are, after all, his own brethren, would have just cause to complain. He would no longer be a neutral, but an actual auxiliary of the Ottoman troops against what is considered a Slav and a Christian cause. As I believe his views are found to be reasonable by Russia, on whose eventual support he may rely, it is not unlikely that the idea of a new armistice may find favour with all parties, and that the negotiations which Mukhtar Pasha's rash expedition interrupted will be resumed with better hopes of a satisfactory result.

We must not, however, lose sight of the important fact that Turkey, driven to despair by the protraction of the struggle, and seeing herself almost at the end of her resources, is now more than ever bent on striking a decisive blow, and only consents to negotiations which in no way bind her, and which she thinks unlikely to lead to any result, to complete those preparations by which the blow may tell with full effect. The enormous efforts by which she is now massing her forces north and south of Montenegro must utterly exhaust her scanty means, whether peace is restored by negotiation or her ascendency is regained by hard fighting. Already the organs of the Turkish Press, which never print one word without the Government's sanction, proclaim that "it was wrong to allow diplomacy to act where force should have been allowed to take its course; that diplomacy, by its powerless efforts, has paralyzed the power which alone could have extinguished the fire of revolt by tracing it to the very sources from which its elements sprang"—a very palpable hint that the war in Herzegovina should be waged in Servia and Montenegro.

But, whatever may be the views and intentions of the conflicting parties, it seems clear to me that we shall not long remain in uncertainty as to their development in action. There are 3,000 soldiers and townsmen shut up in Niksitch, and not a soul in Constantinople knows even approximately to what extremities they are reduced, or on what provisions they may depend even for a few days' subsistence. Should the place surrender either to the Insurgents or to Montenegro it would be lost to Turkey for ever, and the encouragement such a feather in the Insurgents' cap would give to the movement, and the damage to Turkey's authority consequent on such an evidence of her importance, would be incalculable. The mere contingency of such an event points very clearly to that necessity for a compromise which people considered reasonable from the beginning, and which would already have been brought about had it been possible to bring Austria and Russia to joint action on the subject.

It seemed advisable to Russia that the Porte, seeing the futility of her attempt to reconcile the population of the revolted districts by any other means than such as would lead to their utter extermination, should have been made to renounce her immediate sovereignty over those districts, and either allow them to govern themselves on the same terms as Servia and Montenegro, or, what would be better, allow Servia and Montenegro to share the revolted territory between themselves, and annex their respective shares to their respective territories. By that means the grievances of the Herzegovinians would be redressed;

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and the restless ambition of the Servians and Montenegrins satisfied, so as to insure peace for at least five or six years—no inconsiderable period to which to look forward when the stability of the Ottoman Empire is under consideration. This is the scheme of Russia, who, as she says, has nothing to gain for herself in the arrangement,—and probably may lose, for Servia and Montenegro do not love her so much as they love themselves,—but who hopes thereby to put off the discussion of the Eastern Question, for which she is most decidedly unprepared. But objections arise to such a plan on the part of Austria, in whose side the Principalities of Servia and Montenegro are already sharp thorns, as they keep alive that Slav agitation which menaces the disintegration of her own State, and whose danger would be materially increased by any transaction tending to give those Principalities any additional strength and importance. For her own sake, Austria is interested in maintaining the *status quo* in European Turkey at any price; hence that division of counsel, and that conflicting policy which have hitherto paralyzed the action of the six Powers and inspired Turkey with a sanguine hope that she may follow her own course unimpeded, and achieve by hard fighting what diplomacy will, in her opinion, never be able to accomplish by negotiation.

It is by no means unlikely that Turkey would carry her point, were her means adequate to her ends; but the political question is mixed up with the financial, and, if war is to be made, the difficulty arises as to where the money for it is to come from. Messrs. Staniforth and Rose have so far succeeded in their scheme of a conversion of the Turkish debt as to bring the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Credit Lyonnais—formerly their bitter opponents,—besides other banking establishments in Galata, to give their adhesion to their project. But the main drift of this project consists in the institution of a Société Fermiére, which is to farm out or collect as much of the public revenue of the Empire as will enable it to insure the regular payment of the interest due to the holders of the "Converted Debt." For the establishment of this farming society a sum of £3,600,000 is required, of which £1,800,000 is to be paid down at the outset. Of this first instalment, £600,000 will be contributed by subscribers in England and France, £600,000 by the Galata bankers, and £600,000 by the Ottoman Government. How and where this Government will find its quota is not very clear, but it is understood that no part of the April or July coupons or any thing else is to be paid, so that it may be enabled to fulfil its own share of the new engagement—a matter in a great measure depending on the resources it may still have at its disposal when the exigencies of its warlike preparations have been provided for. On the whole, no one denies that by farming even partially the revenues of the Empire the Society might benefit both itself and the Government, and the Government's creditors; for the Turkish territory, with proper management, could be made to yield much more than it does under the present administration. But in the first place, the machinery of the society, to be effectual, must needs be very complicated and very expensive; in the second place, there is nothing to insure it against the bad faith and even the violence of the Turkish Government, should it, in any circumstances, be much pressed for money; and, in the third place, the Society only provides for a distant future, as its operations would not begin before next September, and far from enabling the Government to tide over its present difficulties, it calls upon it for the disbursement of the, to it, enormous sum of £600,000. Be it understood that, although the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Credit Lyonnais have given in their adhesion to the Staniforth scheme, they have as yet signed no agreement; and the Credit Lyonnais insists that, although it will contribute its share towards the formation of the farming Society, it remains altogether a stranger to the project for the unification of the debt. Be it borne in mind, meanwhile, that, whatever may be the shortcomings of the Porte in its dealings with its creditors, in the recklessness of its frequent breaches of faith it is emboldened by the suggestions it receives from the very schemers who affect to supply it with the means of honourably meeting its liabilities, holding out every subtle argument to induce it to "renew that little bill," and thus involving it deeper and deeper in the perplexities of that financial knot which it is already too much inclined rather to cut than to solve.

The stir about the Palace and in the Ministerial offices here is, meanwhile, very great. Rashid Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and Dervish Pasha, the Minister for War, had yesterday, as the papers inform us, long interviews with the Sultan, at the close of which Dervish Pasha kept up a prolonged telegraphic intercourse with Amed Mukhtar Pasha and the other commanders of divisions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The War Minister, later in the day, again repaired to the Palace, to communicate to his Imperial master the result of the inquiries.

A blundering collision occurred on Monday at Karakeui, at the entrance of the Golden Horn, caused by the Sultanieh, an Imperial steam yacht, which had been in repair at the Hass Keui Arsenal, and which was steaming out into the Bosphorus. The yacht first struck the new iron bridge, than the old wooden bridge, damaging the former to such an extent that the cost of its repair will exceed £20,000. The Sultanieh also received such serious damage by the collision as to render it necessary to send it back to the Arsenal. The fate of the splendid new iron bridge at Karakeui is very sad. It was just finished and ready for use when I came here about six months ago, but some difficulty of a legal nature has prevented its being opened to traffic, and all intercourse between Stamboul and its suburb of Pera-Galata must needs be carried on through that wooden bridge, than which nothing more uncomfortable and inconveniently crowded can be imagined even in Turkey. The new iron bridge will, in all probability, have time to rust and rot before it is turned to any purpose, and in the meanwhile it has sustained an injury which it will take £20,000 and Heaven knows how long a time to repair—a pleasant prospect for the foreign company which has invested its money in the construction of the bridge, and an excellent encouragement to those sanguine spectators who would benefit Turkey by the introduction of the arts and appliances of European civilization!

Complaints of the long-continued drought begin to arise in the Provinces. We have had hardly any rain here in March, and very little in April. Cold north winds sweep over the land, and the soil, already drained of all moisture by the night air, is further parched by the blazing sun all day. There is no grass growing on the hills, and the leaves of the trees struggle into life with difficulty. Fogs are frequent at this season in the Bosphorus both in the evening and early morning.

MODERN SOCIETY AND MODERN MORALS.

(*Times*, May 5.)

A CAUSE in the Divorce Court, reported in our yesterday's columns, would hardly be read by the most thoughtless or most insensible without a momentary shudder. It had not even the redeeming feature of infatuation, or of blind passion, or of a decisive conclusion. Two young people, very foolish indeed in their different ways, but not without claims to our pity, have evidently wrecked the happiness of their lives at the very outset. Captain Rippingal, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, a gentleman of very good fortune and about 25, stationed at Hampton Court little more than a year ago, had the ill-luck to become acquainted with a lady, barely 20, possessing great personal attractions, and seemingly conscious of them. After making a settlement which proved the ardour of his affection, he performed the ceremony of marriage with her in October 1874. Among their acquaintance was Mr. Delacour, late in the 11th Hussars. He appeared on the scene very shortly after the marriage, and the husband very soon had to forbid his visits and remonstrate with his wife upon her levity. They were now in Green-street, with all the surroundings of London life, at once so pleasant and so capable of being wisely and innocently enjoyed. Remonstrance was in vain, and the husband saw nothing for them both but misery and humiliation so long as they remained within reach of the present danger. He gave up the house and named the day when they were to leave town. He had to leave home and his wife, at least he did leave them for the day before the intended departure; but the lady's account of the way in which she meant to spend the day was so lame, and her memory so much at fault, that he suspected mischief, and employed a detective to watch her. She made her own arrangements, spent the evening with the forbidden gentleman, and, on being challenged next day by her husband on the report of the detective, gave an account of the day which she had to confess untrue. Both respondent and co-repondent declare that they were guilty of no impropriety, and that there was nothing but old friendship in the meeting; and the lady afforded the most convincing proof that the assignation had been in a certain sense as unreal as the marriage itself. The lady was a flirt, and nothing more. It was her game, and she was content with it. To develope into a matron was alien from her nature. We can hardly suppose her a solitary instance. It is also too true that she belongs to a state of society. We are not so outrageously wicked as people used to be, but there is rather more of that which just stops short of act and deed. We do not dare to be very bad, but, on the other hand, we are equally afraid or unwilling to be good. Between the two, a good many manage to become very contemptible and very good for nothing. We had almost forgotten to add that as the jury could not return that an act of adultery had been committed, the husband remains saddled for life with a most useless and disagreeable encumbrance.

Having little else to do than duly to recognize declarations which we must call rather impudent, and proofs which were nothing less than disgusting, it is not very surprising that the Judge felt moved to speak out on the tone of public morality. Perhaps the suspected parties will hardly be accepted as fair witnesses on this point, but in the sequel the jury adopts their view of their case, and there must be something in it. Both lady and gentleman declare they have no particular preference for one another; they have not even the feelings which might naturally lead to impropriety; they are old friends, and nothing more, and accordingly they see no harm in eluding the vigilance, and, indeed, cheating the known suspicions of a young and jealous husband just for a little chat by the fireside. To a considerable extent they must reflect the society in which they have lived, and we can hardly suppose that she is the only lady, and he the only gentleman, who thinks there is no sin or danger in a *tête-à-tête*, obtained by stratagems and falsehoods, with a proscribed friend of the other sex. The Judge evidently regards the case as only too typical, and is reminded of more than he would venture to tell. Indeed, the records of the Court itself are bad enough, as regards both the quantity and the quality; but no one knows how many more cases are compromised, to the relief of all parties, but yet moral shipwrecks that can never be repaired. A very large proportion of these cases, whether of those that appear or of those that shun the light, are traceable not so much to misplaced and erring affection, but to a much more vulgar and more foolish thing. It is the "fast" school that vitiates the tone, that undermines the character, and corrupts the whole atmosphere, till it becomes really a matter of comparatively less importance whether the guilt be gross and actual or only in the heart, mind, soul—indeed, in the whole nature. The tongue, indeed, true to its nature, cannot help being a tell-tale, and its follies and flickering ambiguities tell of the change within long before there is the opportunity, perhaps the resolution, to carry will into deed. Whether it be in talk or deed, in manners or style—can dress be omitted?—the age certainly is showing a very open contempt of the safeguards which once formed the advanced posts of propriety. The fashion of the day is to sail very near the wind, and to glory in seeming very like what most people would still be ashamed to be. They have the singular covetousness of desiring to add the miserable triumphs and petty prizes of the wrong course to the more homely advantage of the right. They who have altogether renounced the restraints of law and opinion, and who are so far honest as to be consistent, must feel their manor poached upon by men and women whose glory it is to seem much worse than they are. No doubt there is much more freedom of intercourse, more disregard of appearance, and more of what may be called taking the moral law into one's own hands and doing what one likes, than there used to be in the straight lines of the old school. It is pleasant to be free, and especially pleasant not to be always under the eye of prudes of either sex. But even the right of private judgment is responsible, and has its laws. If people choose to live by lights of their own, they ought to feel that self-guidance is at least as serious and difficult a charge as abject submission. To a slave it is permissible to be somewhat exempt from care. It is the compensation of his lot. When a woman is her own mistress, and is proud to be so to the extent of defying control, she combines all the difficulties of mastery and subordination, and is likely enough to fail in both capacities. She will neither command her own impulses nor obey the still small voice she can never quite stifle within.

The President of the Divorce Court, who should know something about it if anybody does, insists on the fact of the change, and expresses his loathing of it. He has to become painfully familiar with much that he loathes but has to regard rather as matter of business, and to measure by the hard logic of law. In this cause he found, perhaps, less scope for his pity and more for his abhorrence than in the multitude of cases despatched only too easily and too rapidly day after day. He saw before him a picture of the world as it is, and as it must continue to be, unless it becomes either much better or much worse. It would require particular knowledge of the persons themselves to form any opinion as to the respective shares of folly in this sad tale. Perhaps it was a pardonable sense of gallantry that led the Judge to assume the gentleman to have been the chief offender, and to speak of him as wantonly imperilling the lady's reputation. On the face of the evidence the lady seems so thoroughly equal to the occasion in every stage of it, that we cannot help feeling she would hardly thank the Judge for the second part assigned to her. Anyhow, leading or led—that is, misleading or misled—here was a life spent in frivolous gaiety, in a world of foolish amusements, in a succession of flirtations, in running after pleasure wherever and with whomsoever it could be found, amid doubtful associations, at places and in circumstances where there could not but be danger, and if not worse than danger, at least contamination. Few of our readers will think the picture overdrawn; few will not supplement it from their own observation. It is too true, there never was a time when there existed more liberty of error, or more of the affectation that takes the form of error and thinks to reject its substance. It is vain to ask why it is. The mode of life has its attractions, and they are potent to certain natures. There is no reasoning against the baser instincts and the lower tastes. They must and will claim their way, and will sway a part of the world. If the Courts do nothing else, they tell those who will use their senses what it all comes to.

(Before the Right Hon. the President and a Special Jury.)

DIVORCE CAUSES.

RIPPINGALL V. RIPPINGALL AND DELACOUR.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., Mr. G. Browne, and Mr. W. Ballantine appeared for the petitioner; the Solicitor-General (Sir H. Giffard, Q. C.,) Dr. Deane, Q. C., and Mr. Searle for the respondent; Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Bayford, and Mr. Snagg (with whom was Sir H. James Q. C.), for the co-respondent.

This was a petition by the husband, Captain Florence Thomas Stephen Rippingall for dissolution of marriage with his wife, Caroline Ella Rippingall, by reason of her adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. John Delacour, late a Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars. The respondent and co-respondent denied the charge. The case was of a peculiar character. In 1874 the petitioner, who was then a Captain in the 6th Royal Dragoon Guards, and about 25 years of age, was stationed with his troop at Hampton Court. He there made the acquaintance of the respondent, who was well connected and moving in good society, and they intermarried with the consent of both their families, on the 7th of October, 1874. The petitioner, who had an income of £3,000 a year, brought into settlement a sum of £21,000, and a reversionary interest in a sum of £5,000, to which the respondent was entitled, was also made the subject of settlement. After the honeymoon, which was spent in Paris, they returned to London and took a furnished residence in Green-street, where they lived until their separation in March, 1875. The respondent, who was barely 20 years of age, apprehensive of becoming a mother, persistently denied the petitioner the privileges of a husband, and the marriage was never consummated. It also appeared from the petitioner's statement that while cold to him she showed warmth for other men, particularly the co-respondent, whose acquaintance they made shortly after their marriage, and that he in vain remonstrated with her on the levity of her conduct, and forbade the visits of Mr. Delacour. He in consequence determined to leave town, and everything was arranged for their removal into the country on the 17th of March, 1875. On the 16th of March the petitioner told his wife that he would dine at his Club that day. She in turn told him that she would dine with an old school fellow, who was also married, but whose husband's name she could not at the moment remember. The circumstance excited the petitioner's suspicions, and on leaving home after breakfast he went direct to Scotland-yard, and by his directions a detective was sent to watch the house in Green-street. On the evening of the same day, about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, Mrs. Rippingall left her home in a cab and drove to Albert-gate, Hyde Park where she was joined by the co-respondent. They then drove to Sloane-street, where they alighted, and then walked together to a house in Motcombe-street, where Mr. Delacour has apartments, and where they remained until nearly 11 o'clock, when the respondent returned alone to Green-street. Her visit to Mr. Delacour, about which there was no contest, was reported to her husband on the following day. Pressed by him to say where she had been on the evening of the 16th, she declared that she had spent it at a house in Wilton-place with Mr. and Mrs. Seaforth, her old schoolfellow, but it turned out on inquiry that no such persons lived in Wilton-place, and the respondent ultimately admitted that the story was not the truth. Satisfied of her visit to the co-respondent, the petitioner parted from her at the Langham Hotel on the 18th of March, 1875, and filed his petition for divorce. The case, as above stated, was supported by the evidence of the petitioner, of his brother, who declared that Mrs. Rippingalle, gave him, about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th of March, a note which, by her direction, was forwarded to Mr. Delacour, at the St. James's Club, of the detective employed to watch the house, and of another witness.

The respondent denied sending the note, but admitted the visit to Mr. Delacour under the circumstances stated and explained that it arose in this manner. On the 15th of March she accompanied a party of ladies and gentlemen, the co-respondent being one, to the theatre, and in the course of conversation mentioned that she was about to leave town on the 17th. He thereupon expressed a wish to call upon her on the evening of the 16th. She replied that she could not receive visitors, the house being in a state of confusion and it was then arranged (it was left in doubt from which of them the suggestion came) that she should spend the evening with him at his chambers. She declared that she entertained no preference for him, and that the relation that subsisted between them was that of ordinary friendship, and she denied in positive terms that any improper familiarity had ever passed between them.

It also appeared that in April, 1875, the respondent submitted herself to examination by three medical gentlemen—Dr. Henry Oldham, Dr. Henry Gervis, and Dr. Robert Barnes. They were called as witnesses on her behalf, and deposed that she was still *virgo intacta*.

The co-respondent was also called. He stated that he was introduced to the respondent at Princes Club (of which all parties were members), that his visits to the house in Green-street were of an ordinary kind, and that no criminal intimacy had ever subsisted between them. He admitted that Mrs. Rippingall's visit to his rooms, which was made, according to his version, on his invitation, was calculated to compromise her, but declared that it did not occur to him at the time to look at it in its true light. The co-respondent's housekeeper deposed that when he returned to his chambers, accompanied by the respondent, on the 16th of March, tea was ordered, and that she subsequently served it in the drawing-room.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the case was certainly an extraordinary one. Generally speaking, when a young woman made a secret appointment with a young man, only one inference could be drawn from it; but it should be remembered that the respondent had been leading a life of frivolous gaiety, passing her time in frivolous amusements, flirting with a variety of men, and conducting herself in such a way as to lead to her husbands' remonstrances. It was also only fair to remind them that there had of late years been a very marked change in the habits and manners of society, and that formerly women would have shrunk from being seen with persons and at places in circumstances which were now thought nothing of. He spoke of the change with loathing, but it was a fact that there had been such a change as that to which he referred in fashion and in the habit of young persons. Therefore, in these days, the same conclusion ought not to be drawn from conduct which would have been drawn from it in former times. Having dwelt on the relations which had subsisted between the petitioner and respondent, and the medical evidence adduced in the case on behalf of the respondent, he observed that if she escaped in the suit no thanks would be due to the co-respondent, for he had done all he could to destroy her reputation. His conduct, however, was not the question. The question was whether the respondent had fallen a victim to him, and he rejoiced that it was the jury, and not the Court, that had to determine it.

The jury found that the respondent and co respondent had not been guilty of adultery.

The application for the dismissal of the petition was deferred.

PIKCINGS FROM "PUNCH."—MAY 6.

PUNCH on a Foreign Actor.—*Rossi—non Rosceci-us.*

Proposed Old Style for New Title.—"Indoperatrix."

Painters, whose pictures have been sent back for want of room, must be pleased to learn that the Royal Academy has had a storey added to it.

ANTAGONISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Viscount Folkestone moving the rejection of the women's disabilities removal bill in a maiden speech.

THE STING OF IT.

Sister (in alarm). "Good gracious, George! How did you get that terrible black eye!?"

George (sullenly). "Spellin' Bee!"

ROSE-LEAF CRUMPLES.

Edith. "Oh dear! I am so tired!"

Loving Husband. "What has fatigued you, my Pippetywippety Poppet?"

Edith. "Oh! I have had to hold up my parasol all the time I was in the carriage!"

THE BUSINESS OF PLEASURE.

Professor Guzzleton (to Fair Chatterbox). "Are you aware that our host has a French cook?" Fair Chatterbox. "So I hear!"

Professor Guzzleton. "And that that French cook is the best in London!" Fair Chatterbox. "So I believe!"

Professor Guzzleton. "Then don't you think we had better defer all further conversation till we meet again in the drawing-room?"

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION.

My dear Mr. Punch,—For some [centuries or at all] events for a great number of years, I have been en[illegible] with my respected opponent the Unicorn in fighti[illegible] the Crown. If the Bengal Tiger is to have a share [illegible] contest I shall decline to continue it. In the first place, two to one is not fair play, and in the next place if the Tiger and myself got joint possession of the Crown, we should very likely begin fighting for it between ourselves, and so thinks Mr. Lowe.—Yours as ever,

LEO BRITANNICUS.

The Queen's Arms.

(POSSIBLE) MAY MEETINGS, 1876.

Mr. Disraeli may meet with a good reason for his newly-acquired Imperialism—better at least than those furnished by his favourite almanack and little girl.

Mr. Gladstone may meet with something fresh to disestablish—with Mr. Disraeli's assistance.

Dr. Kenealy may meet with some one who believes him the hair of all the Plantagenets, a greater orator than Demosthenes, and a juster man than Aristides.

Mr. Whalley may meet with a simpler victim of delusion than himself.

Mr. Newdegate may meet with a nunnery that will receive him with open arms.

The Sultan and the Khedive may meet with some one able to show them a new way to pay old debts.

The Armies of the Emperor of Russia may meet with the word "Empress" chalked on a board somewhere in Asia, and retreat into Europe with precipitation.

The two giant iron-clads Aeronaut and Diving Belle may meet, and prove Mr. Ward Hunt's prevision in christening them.

Mr. Swinburne may meet with a poet equal to himself—even in his own opinion.

The Home-Rulers and Nationalists may meet, without having to be parted by the police.

Christians of different denominations may meet without cursing each other.

The House of Commons may meet with the serious intention of doing useful work.

Mr. Punch may meet with an upper ten and a lower ten million, none of whom deserve his satiric lash.

A SEA-FIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

LETTER I.

From the Admiral of the British Fleet to the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet.

High Seas, June 1, 187—.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I sighted the fleet under your command last evening. As in these days of civilisation unnecessary bloodshed is to be deprecated, I take the earliest opportunity of letting you know that I have reason to believe, from information received through the newspapers, that my fleet is stronger than yours. I have under my command three Iron-clads, each with four feet of iron-plating protecting the water-line, and each carrying four 200-ton guns, firing fore, aft, and all round, mounted in turrets, protected by six feet of iron-plating and with all the loading, aiming and working performed by hydraulic machinery, so that loss of life at the guns is hardly possible on my side.

May I, under these circumstances, request you to surrender without unnecessary delay?—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) NELSON IRONSIDE, *Admiral.*

(*Reply.*)

The Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet presents his compliments to the Admiral of the British Fleet, and begs to say that the Admiral of the British Fleet has been misinformed. The Fleet under the Enemy's Admiral's command consists of two Iron-clads each with six feet of iron-plating protecting the water-line, each mounting six guns of 300 tons, firing perpendicularly, upwards and downwards, as well as fore, aft, and all round, in three turrets protected by eight feet of steel plating, and with all the operations of loading, priming, and firing effected by a galvanic battery worked by a single engineer stationed ten feet below the waters line, so that there is as good as no life to lose at the gun- on his side.

As the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet entirely reciprocates the humanitarian ideas expressed by the Admiral of the British Fleet, he trusts that the Admiral of the British Fleet will surrender without any unnecessary delay.

LETTER II.

From the Admiral of the British Fleet to the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet.

High Seas, June 2, 187—.

SIR, I have the honour to acknowledge your reply to my letter of yesterday's date.

I regret to say that I am unable to comply with your request. The rules of the Service to which have the honour to belong do not permit of any surrender of Her Britanic Majesty's ships. I am forced to inform you that unless you surrender before to-morrow morning, it will be my painful duty to do my utmost to blow you, your ships, and the gallant men under your command, from off the face of the waters.

Trusting that, by your speedy surrender, you will avert this unpleasant necessity.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NELSON IRONSIDE, *Admiral.*

(*Reply.*)

The Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet presents his compliments to the Admiral of the British Fleet, and begs to say that he is now in a position to surrender, his flag-ship having, during the last six hours, unluckily run into and sunk her consort.

The Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet begs to intimate that had the force at his command been anything like equal to the force of the British Admiral, he (the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet) would have considered it to be his duty to fight the battle out to the bitter end.

LETTER III.

From the Admiral of the British Fleet to the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet.

High Seas, June 3, 187—.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your reply to my letter of yesterday's date.

I feel in honour bound to inform you that, during the night, two of the Iron-clads under my command have sunk each other in the course of manœuvres, directed with a view to perfect their ramming practice. Under these circumstances, it has occured to me that perhaps you would prefer fighting to surrender. In ten minutes my flag-ship (the remaining vessel under my command) will have the honour of opening fire.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NELSON IRONSIDE, *Admiral.*

(*Reply.*)

The Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet presents his compliments to the Admiral of the British Fleet, and begs to say that he accepts the Admiral of the British Fleet's very kind invitation. Within the last half hour the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet has received large reinforcements—so that the Fleet now consists of ten Iron-clads, with six feet of iron-plating protecting the water line, and six turrtes apiece, with strength and system of guns in each turret as before stated. Under these circumstances, he will have much pleasure in accepting and returning the fire of the Admiral of the British Fleet.

LETTER IV.

From the Admiral of the British Fleet to the Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet.

High Seas, June 3, 187—.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your reply to my letter of this day's date.

I fear however I must disappoint you of the pleasure of a battle. During the last two minutes the *Wasp*, one of our recently-invented invisible floating gun-carriages, carrying one of our newly-invented quadruple-action 500 ton guns, loading itself, and firing automatically at the word of command, with her complement of torpedo-boats, has arrived here unexpectedly. You will see the desirability of at once ordering your Fleet to surrender.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

NELSON IRONSIDE, *Admiral.*

(Enclosure.)—The Admiral of the British Fleet requests the honour of the company of the Admiral and Officers of the Enemy's Fleet to dinner on the evening of the 3rd of June. R. S. V. P.

(*Reply.*)

The Admiral of the Enemy's Fleet presents his compliments to the Admiral of the British Fleet, and begs to surrender.

(Enclosure.)—The Admiral and some of the Officers of the Enemy's Fleet will have the honour of dining with the Admiral of the British Fleet this evening.

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